

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 368.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

## MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, and having most superior accommodations for passengers, will sail punctually on their appointed days. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.

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Symmetry.....	450	W. Richardson	Hobart Twn.	20 Dec.
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Timandra.....	450	GW Woodward	Do.	9 Dec.
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For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 31, Fenchurch-st.

## UPPER CLAPTON CHAPEL.

A Constant Reader of the *Nonconformist*, who has carefully perused the whole of the statements that have appeared in that journal in reference to the election of a pastor in the above place, deeply sympathizes with the twenty-five members who protested against the recent proceedings there, and would be happy to put himself into communication with any of that number, for the purpose of co-operating with them in the stand they have made for Congregational principles. Address to C. C., care of H. GAWLER, 141, Blackfriars-road, London. November 29, 1852.

## CAMBERWELL-GREEN CHAPEL.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the above Chapel, erecting for the Congregation now assembling at Mansion-house Chapel, will be laid by the

REV. JOHN BURNET,

on Friday the 10th December, 1852, at Two p.m. A Cold Collation will be provided at Three p.m., at the

## CAMBERWELL HALL.

Tickets for the Dinner (Gentlemen only), price 5s. each, may be had of Mr. Kennett, 6, High-street, Camberwell.

## A TEA MEETING

will be held in the Evening, at half-past Five o'clock, at Camberwell Hall, after which several ministers and others will address the meeting. Tickets, 6d. each, may be had as above-mentioned, or at the Doors of the Hall.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Instituted 1758; Incorporated 1848.

For the Reception of Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from Every Part of the Kingdom.

A GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN this 24th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1852, for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the SCHOOL, and for other business,

JOHN E. MILLS, Esq., in the Chair.

At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be the successful Candidates, and will be admitted on Wednesday, December 15:—

1. Frances Thompson... 9,048	14. James Wm. Metcher 6,689
2. Susannah Cameron... 8,820	15. Frederick Bunday... 6,661
3. Eliza Culverwell... 6,600	16. Abraham Hunt Thompson... 6,442
4. Mary Rigden Carter 6,249	son... 6,442
5. Catherine Piper... 6,148	17. John Wm. Parker... 6,319
6. Ann Eliza Burn... 5,909	18. J. Wellington Jones 6,212
7. Sarah Ann Dingley... 5,822	19. Henry M'Evoy... 6,027
8. Emily Rowed... 4,715	20. James Frost... 5,690
9. Alfred Ramshaw... 8,276	21. George Wm. Gunn... 5,189
10. Josiah Longhurst... 8,079	22. Edmund Wm. Syer... 4,852
11. William Thomas Watkins... 7,892	23. Henry Ball... 4,779
12. Samuel Knights... 7,190	24. Joseph A. C. Hill... 4,685
13. John Thomas Long 6,887	25. William H. D. Tagg 4,492

Resolved unanimously:—

"That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to J. R. Mills, Esq., the President, and to James Esdaile, Esq., V.P., who succeeded upon his vacating the Chair, and to the Scrutineers, for their attention in taking the Ballot."

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill.

The next Election will take place in APRIL. All applications must be sent in not later than 1st March. Forms to fill up, and Lists of the Governors may be obtained, without expense, at the Offices of the Corporation.

Annual Subscription of a Governor, £1 1s.; Life, £10 10s.; of a Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary.

## TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, in a Protestant Dissenting Boarding School, a WELL-TRAINED ASSISTANT, who must be unmarried, and between the ages of 18 and 30. He should be fond of Children and of Teaching, and must produce Testimonials of his ability and moral and religious character. A LIBERAL SALARY WILL BE GIVEN, with Board and Lodging. Application by letter only, post paid, in the Teacher's handwriting, with Testimonials and full particulars, to A. B., care of Mr. H. Penny, Stationer, Old Bailey, London, not later than Tuesday, December 14.

WANTED, a MASTER for the BRITISH SCHOOL at CARDIFF. This large and rapidly increasing port affords a good scope for the energies of a thoroughly-trained and competent instructor. It is important that he should be able to conduct classes in French and Navigation.

Address to the Rev. A. G. FULLER, Hon. Sec.

A SCHOOLMASTER, trained at the Borough-road, who has had Three years' experience in Teaching, wishes for a re-engagement. He is a member of a Church of the Baptist Denomination, Twenty-five years of age, and married. A School not connected with Government preferred.

Address, B. Y., Post-office, Marsh-lane, Tottenham.

## FROMFIELD, FROME.

MRS. PORTER purposes to receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for instruction in the various branches of a liberal Education. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, Rev. S. Manning, Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., and John Sheppard, Esq., Frome; Rev. A. Reed, D.D., Hackney; Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Bartholomew-close, London; Rev. Evan Davies, Richmond; Rev. Spedding Curwen, Reading; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. W. Robinson, Cambridge; Rev. J. E. Simmons, M.A., Bluntisham; D. Rawlings, Esq., 7, Hanover Villas, Kensington Park, London; H. Smith, Esq., Muswell-hill, London; and R. Daintree, Esq., Fenton, Huntingdonshire.

## VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,

Instituted for the TRAINING of TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give Notice, that there being Vacancies in their Normal Training School for YOUNG MEN, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

## HARRISON'S SPINAL INSTITUTION,

Middlesex-place, New-road.

THE dreadful sufferings caused by spinal curvature, and the necessary length of time required to effect cures, even under the effective system devised by the late Dr. Harrison, compels the Committee of Harrison's Spinal Institution to limit the number of patients admitted. At the present moment upwards of Seventy applicants are earnestly praying for admission into the Institution, with which prayer the Committee cannot comply, on account of the limitation of the funds.—The charitable and rich are earnestly requested to aid.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Surgeon, George N. Epps, Esq., 10, Grafton-street, Bond-street; the Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; and the Secretary, Mr. Charles Musgrave, 94, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, November 27, 1852.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received	£324,835 0 6	£5,890 4 5	£330,665 4 11
Shares issued	39,016	883	39,899

Shares drawn this day:—9,929, 2,011, 33,170, 472, 22,351, 35,250, 1,169, 11,139, 11,831, 7,882, 28,379, 25,774, 17,839, 18,691, 6,190, 31,946, 29,897, 4,002, 8,948, 2,990, 33,121, 729, 35,424, 39,467, 10,076, 5,762, 30,978, 32,895, 34,986, 23,123, 26,477, 28,132, 6,088, 10,552, 15,870, 15,933, 28,162, 5,560, 19,270, 16,906, 9,325, 36,292, 14,087, 13,610, 6,729, 31,461, 20,157, 3,858, 37,820, 25,456, 13,445, 1,413, 24,423, 36,532, 8,359, 28,242, 34,918, 17,954, 7,426, 31,981, 38,989, 7,590, 37,096, 18,009, 39,188, 16,542, 11,033, 39,611, 18,052, 14,304, 3,127, 32,260, 19,974, 21,638, 20,966, 4,513, 26,374, 10,777.

The shares numbered 2,925, 22,650, 27,527, 25,917, 34,883, 12,649, 27,180, 12,944, 21,457, 29,425, 12,259, 24,832, 13,451, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the prospectus, rules, and last annual report may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.

14, Moorgate-street, Nov. 27, 1852.

## PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS,

THE CHARACTERISTIC AND BEAUTIFULLY LITHOGRAPHED

PORTRAIT OF EDWARD MIALI, M.P., Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness."—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

"A very striking likeness."—*Leicester Mercury*.

HANDSOME FRAMES for the Portrait, in great variety of style, and at reasonable prices, may be obtained of the Publisher, who will send the Framed Portrait (carefully packed) to any part of the country, on receiving instructions, accompanied by a Post-office order.

Published by WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London; and supplied by Booksellers and News Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

THE BEST MATTING AND MATS OF COCOA-NUT FIBRE.—The Jury of Class 28, Great Exhibition, awarded the PRIZE MEDAL to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

At a Committee of THE MILTON CLUB, held on the 24th of November, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That in order to give effect to the wish generally expressed for the celebration, by a Public Dinner, of the return to Parliament of a body of members, of all political parties, holding the principles of Evangelical Nonconformity, and at the request of the gentlemen who have agreed to act as Stewards, the Committee of the Milton Club do charge themselves with the necessary arrangements."

These arrangements have accordingly been made, and the Dinner will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, on the WEDNESDAY in the first week after the re-assembling of Parliament.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

The List of Stewards to the present time comprises the following names:—

Armitage, W., Esq.....	Longsight, Manchester
Baines, E., Esq.....	Leeds
Barnes, J. S., Esq., Clerk of the Peace.....	Colchester
Batchelor, John, Esq.....	Cardiff
Batchelor, T. B., Esq.....	Newport, Monmouthshire
Bateman, H., Esq.....	London
Bennett, C., Esq.....	Ditto
Bennoch, F., Esq.....	Ditto
Birkin, R., Esq.....	Apsley-hall, Nottingham
Boothby, B., Esq.....	Sergeant's-inn, Temple
Broad, P., Esq.....	London
Burnley, T., Esq.....	Gomersal, near Leeds
Challis, T. M., Esq.....	London
Chandler, B., jun., Esq.....	Sherborne
Chaplin, J., Esq.....	Leaden, near Colchester
Churchill, J., Esq.....	London
Collins, W., Esq.....	Ditto
Colman, J., Esq.....	Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich
Conder, J., Esq.....	London
Copeland, J., Esq.....	Chelmsford
Crossley, J., Esq.....	Halifax
Day, G. G., Esq.....	St. Ives
Eckridge, T., Esq.....	Stockport
Ellis, W. V., Esq.....	Gloucester
Felkin, W., Esq.....	Mayor of Nottingham
Field, J., Esq.....	London
Foster, C. J., Esq., LL.D....	Lincoln's-inn
Foster, H. S., Esq.....	Cambridge
Goodchild, J. D., Esq.....	Mayor of Reading
Grierson, J. B., Esq.....	Bridgnorth
Hancock, E., Esq.....	Bath
Herbert, T., Esq.....	Nottingham
Hinners, W., Esq.....	Farnworth, Bolton
Hubbard, J. J., Esq.....	London
Kelsall, H., Esq.....	Rochdale
Kemp, G. T., Esq.....	London
Lanckester, W., Esq.....	Southampton
Leader, R., Esq.....	Sheffield
Leeman, G., Esq.....	York
Lees, J., Esq.....	Ashton-under-Lyne
Mann, T., Esq.....	London
Marling, J. S., Esq.....	Stanley-park, near Stroud
Middlemore, W., Esq.....	Birmingham
Morgan, W., Esq., Tn. Clerk	Ditto
Morley, S., Esq.....	London
Nicholson, T., Esq.....	Lydney, Gloucestershire
Noble, J., Esq.....	Mayor of Boston
Nunneley, Mr. Alderman....	Leicester
Padmore, R., Esq.....	Mayor of Worcester
Paton, W. P., Esq.....	Glasgow
Peck, R., Esq.....	Hastwood, Devon
Perr, J., Esq.....	Chelmsford
Purser, J., Esq.....	Dublin
Pre Smith, J. W., Esq.....	Sheffield
Reed, C., Esq.....	London
Ridgway, J., Esq.....	Potters
Rooker, A., Esq.....	Plymouth
Russell, T., Esq.....	Edinburgh
Salt, Titus, Esq.....	Bradford
Savill, T. C., Esq.....	London
Sewell, Isaac, Esq.....	Ditto
Shepherd, C., Esq.....	Ditto
Sidebottom, J., Esq.....	Manchester
Simpson, J., Esq.....	Ditto
Sinkins, J., Esq.....	Frome, Somerset
Smith, S., Esq.....	Mayor of Bradford
Smith, W., Esq., LL.D....	New College, St. John's Wood
Spalding, J., Esq.....	London
Swaine, E., Esq.....	Ditto
Thompson, H., Esq.....	Ditto
Thompson, T., Esq.....	Poundsford Park
Thwaites, J., Esq.....	London
Tice, W., Esq.....	Sopley, Christchurch, Hants
Trotter, T. B., Esq.....	Coleford, Gloucestershire
Tyler, W., Esq.....	London
Walker, W., Esq.....	Manor House, East Acton
Wells, W. C., Esq.....	Chelmsford
Williams, W., Esq.....	Huddersfield
Willis, H. O., Esq.....	Bristol
Willis, W. D., Esq.....	Ditto
Wire, Mr. Alderman.....	London
Wood, F. J., Esq., LL.D....	Lincoln's-inn
Wright, J., Esq.....	Macclesfield

For further information, and Tickets for the Dinner, apply at the Temporary Offices of the Club, 35, Ludgate-hill.

Tickets, ONE GUINEA each.

JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

Just published, price Sixpence,

QUOMODO?—A Letter to an Eminent Nonconformist on the Recent Conference at Norwich, and on the publication of the "Quo Warranto?" London: JARROLD and SONS, St. Paul's-churchyard, and London-street, Norwich.

## SITUATION WANTED,

BY a Young Man, belonging to Scotland, in a Mercantile, Insurance, or other similar establishment in or near London. He knows Book-keeping theoretically and practically, and would make himself generally useful. He has first-class testimonials, and can refer to the Member of Parliament for the place where he resides. Apply, by letter, to D.M., office of this paper.



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**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUST FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS, and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

**SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,**

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

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**HEADS OF HAIR.**—R. BECK is now manufacturing the most superior HEAD-DRESSES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, upon an entirely New Construction. R. B. has for years paid the strictest regard to fitting the Head, and studying the style and figure of the wearer, requisites too often lost sight of by the ordinary Wigmakers; and without which the false head-dress is immediately detected. They have likewise the great advantage of being only feather-weights; neither shrinking nor expand; nor will they lose colour, or change in any climate. R. B. does not profess to be one of the seemingly cheap Wigmakers in London, as such persons truly make Wigs; but he does profess that the prices are such for the article supplied, that will in the end be found the most economical.

R. BECK, Removed from Cheapside to 4, OLD JEWRY.

**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 10 VICT., C. 35.

HEAD OFFICE, 26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The REPORT by the DIRECTORS to the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, held on 4th May, showed the following to be the position of this Society:—

THE SUMS ASSURED amounted to	£3,737,560
THE ANNUAL REVENUE	136,960
And the ACCUMULATED FUND	688,531

LARGE ADDITIONS have been made to POLICIES. For example, a Policy for £1,000, dated 1st March, 1832, becoming a Claim after payment of the Premium in the present year, would receive £1,514, and Policies of later date in proportion.

The next Triennial Allocation takes place on 1st March, 1853, when an additional Bonus will be declared.

**POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.**—The Directors have arranged that Policies may, under certain conditions, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, after being of five years' endurance, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of extra Premium for such travelling or residence.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal, may be had (FREE) on application at the Society's Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Cornhill), London.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

\* MEDICAL REFERRERS paid by the Society.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

**EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.**—The Assured may reside in most parts of the world, without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium.

**MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, without intrenching on the amount made by the regular business, the Assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample Proprietary Capital—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to **£350,000**, and the Income exceeds **£136,000** per Annum.

**CREDIT SYSTEM.**—On Policies for the whole of Life, one-half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may be paid off at any time.

**LOANS.**—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

**BONUSES.**—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24 to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years.

**PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**—Policies participate in the Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premiums paid between every division, so that, if only one year's Premium be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The Books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

**APPLICATION OF BONUSES.**—The next and future Bonuses may be either received in Cash, or applied at the option of the assured in any other way.

**NON-PARTICIPATING.**—Assurances may be effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe Offices.

**PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are indisputable except in cases of fraud.

**INVALID LIVES** may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

**POLICIES** are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

**PREMIUMS** may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be revived within four months.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure.

A copy of the last Report, with a Prospectus and forms of Proposal, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or will be forwarded free by addressing a line to

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

95, GREAT BUNHILL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.**

**SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY** (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size	£ 10 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0
Ditto, 3rd size	5 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0
	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

**SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,**

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

In one vol., royal 18mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d.,

**ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY;**

AND

**WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.**

By EDWARD MIALI, M.P.

CONTENTS.

## ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

Proem.  
The Renunciation.  
The Betrothal.  
Under Arms.  
Walking Erect.  
Following the Leader.  
Eyes about You.  
Out-and-Outism.  
Respectability.  
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Disent and Dissenterism.  
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Winding-up.

## WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

Proposals Submitted.  
The Principle Seen in its Elements.  
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Love Me, Love my Dog.  
The Braced Birds.  
Sectarianism.  
Creeds.  
The Niggard and his Reward.  
Satisfaction in Duty.  
Generality, Kindliness, Fidelity.

"We perused many of these essays as they originally appeared from time to time with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and corrected shape."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"Here in the compass of a small volume we have a series of articles from the *Nonconformist*, in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly, and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row; WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; and all Booksellers.

## IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

**THE HOOPING COUGH**, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health, and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is RELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED in from fourteen to twenty-one days, by the

## GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMA, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, FEBRILE COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blisters, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 65, Oxford-street; Mr. Prout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

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Under the Patronage of the QUEEN, &amp; the principal Nobility.

**ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS** supersede the use of Inward Medicine for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

## WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON ASTHMA OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

Soulbury House, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.  
Gentlemen,—Having been afflicted with an asthmatic cough for the last twenty years, and being within two hours' ride of London, I beg to inform you that I have, during the last fifteen years, consulted more than one of the first physicians of the day, and the only good I have received has been a temporary relief, after costing me pounds upon pounds. Since the commencement of the present month, I was advised to try one of "Roper's Royal Bath Plasters" for the chest; and so great has been the benefit already received, that I consider myself in duty bound to write you this testimonial. I have suffered so much of late, especially upon awaking in the morning, that I have frequently been two hours in dressing, while the perspiration has been running down my face the greatest part of the time. I now dress with ease in half an hour. Trusting your invaluable discovery will be made known throughout the country, for the benefit of the afflicted public.

I am, Gentlemen, yours greatly obliged,

WILLIAM BLUNDY, M.C.P., aged 40.

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AND H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT,

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## COPY OF WARRANTS.

By virtue of the authority to me given, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Corsten, of Haarlem, Holland, and 8, Grand-hall, Hungerford-market, to be Florist in Ordinary to her Majesty.

He is to have and enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, and Advantages to the said place belonging during my will and pleasure, and for the same this shall be sufficient warrant. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1838, in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

H. SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Mr. Henry Corsten, you are hereby appointed Florist to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Given under my hand and seal, at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1840.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, Groom of the Stole.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 368.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE return to the House of Commons, at the last general election, of several members holding Anti-state-church principles, has been naturally viewed by us as a matter for congratulation. As an index to the state of public opinion, it is significant. As a ground for hope that sound views regarding the relation of the State to the Church—of the civil magistrate to religious bodies—will find expression in Parliament, it is highly encouraging. As an earnest of future progress, and ultimate victory, it is cheering. The great cause of commercial freedom, the stability and perpetuity of which have just been guaranteed by the all but unanimous voice of the Legislature, was, not many years ago, in a position scarcely more promising than that in which the cause of free religion is at the present moment. Neither out of doors, nor in the House of Commons, could it reckon a more powerful body of supporters. The opposition it had to break down was hardly more determined or more formidable. It won its way, however, to brilliant triumph, and, in so doing, it marked the path by which other movements for the rectification of great wrongs must, in this country, proceed.

We have had our fears occasionally lest the very event on which we so earnestly congratulated the friends of free religion, might prove to be temporarily disadvantageous. If, for example, it is imagined that the presence of a few staunch Nonconformists in the House of Commons will justify a relaxation of individual exertion—if it is supposed that no organization of strength is hereafter needed, because we have succeeded in getting our lever into position for moving the Legislature—if it is dreamt of that nothing is required for securing ascendancy for our views, beyond a clear and faithful exposition of them in the British Senate—then, it is certain, that so far from having gained any accession of power at the late elections, we have lost ground to a considerable extent. In the House of Commons, it is clear at a glance, that the eloquence which most prevails is that of popular authority. In that assembly, words tell upon the convictions of honourable members, not because they are weighty with reason, but because they represent the force of public opinion. Logic is but a blank cartridge in Parliamentary warfare, save when it is associated with solid political influence—and the only leaders listened to there, are they who have a numerous, courageous, and well-disciplined army at their backs. It is not so much what you speak, but whom you speak for, that commands respectful attention—and the most eloquent man in that place without supporters out of doors, is but as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." We have not less, but more need of organized effort, now that we have won a footing in the lower House of Legislature.

In the conduct of all great movements ebbs and flows of popular zeal must be anticipated. In a country like this, where there happily exists so

great a freedom of discussion, and where, especially in connexion with ecclesiastical subjects, so many differences of opinion will obtain, it is hopeless to expect that an enterprise like ours can be carried to practical success, if the spirit of criticism is more cherished by its supporters than a spirit of zeal and enthusiasm. Where every individual grievance is deemed argument enough for personal inaction or desertion, and every mistake, or supposed mistake, is seized hold of as a sufficient justification for withdrawing assistance, rapid progress is out of the question. Nevertheless, too much importance ought not to be ascribed to the external aspect of the movement at any given period of its career. Opinion does not necessarily die when it disappears from the surface. The elements of strength are not lost merely because they do not show themselves. Agitations pass through a variety of seasons. It is winter with them sometimes, and winter has its uses as well as its severities. Through all, however, duty remains substantially the same. Anti-state-church principles may seem, at the present moment, to have no very deep hold upon the public mind. But they who imagine past efforts to have been fruitless on that account, are much too limited in their range of observation. Just so they might have judged of the Anti-corn-law League about three years before its final success. And yet no sooner did the destined opportunity present itself than every seed sown in former years germinated and sprung up, and, in a few weeks, what had seemed the cause of a small but devoted party, showed itself to be the national will.

The foregoing remarks are suggested to us by the customary autumnal meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, at the London Tavern, on Monday evening. Inferior in interest to none which have preceded it, it can hardly be described, nevertheless, as exhibiting all the eagerness of popular enthusiasm which we have sometimes seen displayed on such occasions. The very able Report read by the Secretary leaves us at no loss to account for this, while, at the same time, it dissipates all seeming grounds for discouragement. The movement is just in that period of transition from one stage of action to another, which necessitates a partial cessation of old plans of proceeding, and a reconstruction, or, more properly, a readjustment of machinery, to meet altered circumstances. It resembles a ship at the moment of wearing round to put herself on another tack, when every sail flaps uselessly, and every heave of the ocean is more unpleasantly felt, and when landmen might suppose further progress at an end. But this, instead of indicating approaching failure, really betokens a still more prosperous and effective future; and it seems to us clear, from the tenor of the Report, that the Executive Committee have a correct apprehension of the present position of the movement, and that the course they are shaping for it is wisely conceived, and will be successfully pursued.

Two things forcibly strike our minds in reference to the Anti-state-church agitation at the present moment. The situation of its advocates being a new one, and in advance, the chief care of the Committee, for some time to come, must be directed to the strengthening and perfecting of their machinery. This, of course, will show less to casual observers, than the active repetition of public efforts would have done—but it is by such means, and by such only, that successes can be gained on the field of Parliamentary warfare. We rejoice to know that this obvious duty will be assiduously attended to, even in preference, for the time being, to more public displays of activity.

Again, we are convinced, that in proportion to the forwardness of the movement, while the religious motive will remain as strong as ever, and will, we trust, be always predominant, the religious aspect of the agitation must necessarily fade more and more away into the political. We are told that some of the early friends of the Association are grieved at this—but we cannot see how it could have been otherwise. Will Parliament be persuaded to take the discussion of this subject on texts of Scripture? As we draw nearer to a

legislative consideration of the desired change, must not the question be put more distinctly than ever into a shape which will adapt it to legislative proceedings? Nay, more! If the separation of Church and State were urged on merely scriptural and spiritual grounds, in preference to the broad ground of political justice, would not the House of Commons be turned for the nonce into a convocation of theological controversialists, and reflect, not the common judgment of the empire, but the many-coloured and conflicting views of rival sects? Sure we are that it is not by the religious aspects of the question that Parliament is to be confronted with effect—and hence, so far from seeing anything objectionable in the fact, that the movements of the British Anti-state-church Association are becoming more political than they were at starting, we recognise in it merely a proof that the cause is making way, and that the question is gradually assuming that shape which will fit it for being dealt with in our national councils.

We commend our report of the meeting on Monday night to the perusal of our readers—and we earnestly claim for the Association, not merely continued, but increased support.

### BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The autumnal meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held on Monday evening last, at the London Tavern; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The meeting was crowded; evincing throughout the greatest interest in the proceedings. The following, among other gentlemen, were on the platform:—Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., Henry Vincent, Esq., Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., Rev. Henry Richard, Rev. William Kirkus, Wm. Edwards, Esq., Rev. Basil Cooper, Rev. A. C. Geikie (of Canada), J. Carvell Williams, Esq., Charles Rawlins, Esq. (of Liverpool), — Shrimpton, Esq. (of Wallingford), Rev. A. Good, Rev. F. Trestrail, H. R. Ellington, Esq., Edward Swaine, Esq., Rev. R. Hamilton, Rev. L. Dossy, and the Rev. G. Fishbourne.

The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in re-appearing upon this platform in behalf of a cause which he had long advocated, and which he believed was progressing with a velocity that indicated the speedy separation of the Church from the State. Recent legislation with respect to corn was, he believed, the small end of the wedge, and would inevitably lead to freedom in religion [hear hear]. Many of our leading men, however, at present, knew nothing of the true bearings of this question. The great principle which the question involved was that of equal laws and equal justice. The Legislature ought seriously to consider whether the country was not retrograding spiritually and educationally, by permitting the means and appliances which now existed in Church and State [hear]. The people should have the right of electing their own ministers, of erecting their own churches, no man being forcibly taxed for this purpose. Fifty years ago Adam Smith, Paley, and others predicted that the Voluntary principle in America would never be worked out advantageously; but what they then doubted was now a *fait accompli*, and the people were well instructed, religiously and educationally. In Tuscany [hear, hear], Church and State principles were carried out in all their force. The recent persecutions were but the result of a rigid system of Church and State. As a good illustration of the Voluntary principle he might point to Brighton, where, out of thirteen churches, eleven were supported by pew rents and other voluntary means of paying the ministers [applause]. The Chairman then alluded to the abuses existing in the Ecclesiastical Courts as resulting from a Church Establishment. However pure and scriptural any form of religion might be, he contended that to ally it with the State was to impair its own vitality, besides inflicting a direct injustice upon every other denomination.

Mr. J. C. Williams, the Secretary, read the following report:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Meeting you, as the committee do, at the commencement, and not at the close, of the winter season, they have to ask your attention not so much to a recital of past labours, as to plans the execution of which is yet before them. But the period which has elapsed since the last annual meeting has not been to the committee one of entire inactivity, nor has it been wanting in incidents fraught



with importance in their bearing on the object which this Association exists to accomplish.

The occurrence of a general election would, at any time, have presented a favourable opportunity for securing for that object an unwonted degree of public attention. But the few years which have elapsed since the general election of 1847, have witnessed a series of ecclesiastical events calculated to produce a deep impression on the public mind, and it was evident that some of these would, in no small degree, influence the elections anticipated in the summer of the present year. Hence the committee of this Association felt it to be important that a special effort should be made to bring their principles and their purpose under the notice of the electoral body, and to lead them to trace to their real source the grievous defects acknowledged to prevail in our State-ecclesiastical system, and also to remind Anti-state-churchmen of the responsibility which would rest upon them in the approaching conflict. In conformity with this desire the committee addressed their friends throughout the country, suggesting for their guidance certain modes of action deemed to be more or less adapted to local circumstances, and especially begging of them in all cases to circulate information upon the question at issue. For this last purpose the committee prepared a series of placards, handbills, and tracts, adapted in matter and style to the occasion, and also issued an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, entreating them to set their hands to the enfranchisement of religion as they had already so effectually done to that of trade, and pointing out the mischiefs entailed on religion, on the social and political interests of the nation, and on the Church of England itself, by confiding religion to the tutelage of law instead of trusting it to the sympathies of its disciples. Many thousands of these publications were placed on the walls of the largest towns, and were otherwise circulated in different parts of the country.

Of the effect produced by them the committee have, of course, no means of judging; and, indeed, results immediate and decided were not and could not naturally be looked for. But of the issue of the general election itself, in so far as it affects the movement we have this night met to support, the committee may speak with confidence, and speak in terms of gratulation and of hope. It would have been no slight ground for satisfaction, to have succeeded in forcing the subject of State-churchism on the notice of indifferent electors and of ignorant or evasive candidates—to have multiplied the number of opponents to new ecclesiastical grants, albeit upholders of those already existing; and to have made evident the embarrassment of State-churchmen, driven by stress of circumstances to take up a position which popular logic and common sense will presently compel them to abandon. But there have been gained more solid advantages than these, in the return to the House of Commons of a larger number of pledged supporters of Anti-state-church principles than have ever sat in that assembly in modern times. Without reckoning the body of Roman Catholic members, thirty-eight Dissenters from the Establishment have been returned to the new Parliament, many of them being in some way identified with this Association, and some of them its most esteemed and valued supporters. Still more important, because significant, is the fact, that these gentlemen have been returned by some of the largest constituencies in the kingdom, the entire thirty-eight representing above 228,000 electors, and a population of about 4,291,000—being one-third of the entire number of borough electors, and a population more than twice as large as that represented by 240 other members of the House of Commons!

Yet, encouraging as these facts must be held to be, they will, if rightly viewed, serve not as reasons for slackened effort, but as incentives to more ardent zeal, and more self-sacrificing devotion. It would be unwise, indeed, to forget that, as a political party, Anti-state-churchmen have, as it were, but just put on their armour, and that it becomes them not to boast as though they were putting it off. What of advantage has been already obtained, has to be wisely and firmly secured. Defeats, in some cases, have to be, as they easily may be, made the stepping-stones to early victories. The men already sent to St. Stephen's, as the representatives of our views, must have their hands strengthened, by unceasing vigilance and more effective organization without; and among the people at large there is yet a great educational work to be performed—a work the importance of which is increased in the prospect of a not distant extension of the Parliamentary franchise.

The committee are most solicitous that the Association should be placed in a position to fit it for taking advantage of the many openings daily presenting themselves for an extension and skilful adaptation of its operations. Hence it is their intention during the present winter to pay increased attention to the organization and invigoration of local committees—to the opening of communications with localities which have hitherto been excluded from their plans—to augment the annual income, and to provide for obtaining it with greater certainty and regularity—and to repair those breaches which have been made in their ranks by the deaths, emigration, removal, and other changes occurring during the eight years which have elapsed since the society was formed. They have also to apply themselves with energy to the raising of a considerable sum for the increase of the fund established for the publication of the "Library for the Times," to effect which the special liberality of the society's friends must be called into requisition. To the volumes already published—now eleven in number—they refer, both as a ground for their appeal, and that they may earnestly invite co-operation in efforts to extend the circulation. Well received by the press, and commended for ability, impartiality, and attractiveness, they have already had a considerable sale—about 17,000 copies—but by no means so extensive a one as may be easily effected by increased individual exertions. The wider distribution of the tracts and other small publications issued by the committee, is also a point which they wish to press upon their constituents, at a time when there has been excited among the more reflecting and candid portion of the community a spirit of inquiry in relation to all matters of ecclesiastical polity.

Within a short time the energies of the committee will be absorbed in the arduous work of preparation for the assembling of the third Triennial Conference of the Association, to be held in the spring of next year. Scarcely need they express their earnest desire that on that occasion there may be witnessed an earnestness not

only equalling that displayed eight years ago, but adequate to the requirements of the times, and the more advanced position of the great question at issue. But, to ensure a successful demonstration, there will be needed timely preparation and wise forethought, and the committee, therefore, do not think it too soon to urge upon local organizations and officers the propriety of giving to the subject their careful consideration.

The committee will not extend this report by dilating on topics some of which will doubtless be dwelt upon by the speakers who are to follow. Suffice it to say that the condition of the Church Establishment of this country, furnishes facts and arguments in our favour likely to increase rather than diminish in number and in force. Parliamentary debates and Parliamentary returns—delinquencies in the highest ecclesiastical quarters, rivalled by scarcely less shameful abuses throughout the entire clerical ranks. Distrust of the Church of England, as a barrier against the advance of Romanism practices on the part of its clergy—sanctioned, in some instances, by their episcopal superiors—exciting, by turns, disgust and contempt on the part of their flocks—the bitterest antagonism, theological and ecclesiastical, between the sworn professors of the same creed, and a deep sense of the existence of grievous evils, without any agreement as to, and still less prospect of, remedial measures. These are among the influences now working upon the mind of the English people, and working, as the committee unhesitatingly believe, to the ultimate uprooting of a system which, strong as has been its hold on that people's prejudices, and even affectionate regard, will presently be felt by them to have engendered mischiefs greater far than any advantage it could possibly confer. May that great change in the national sentiment be rapidly accelerated, and may every member of this association feel it to be his duty and his privilege to labour for its completion!

The CHAIRMAN said he wished to state to the meeting that Sir William Molesworth, who was of opinion that the Anti-state-church battle should be fought in the colonies, had given notice of a motion which, if passed, would entail upon our colonies the obligation of supporting religion out of their own funds [hear].

The Rev. W. KIRKUS moved the following resolution:—

That looking to the formation of a sound public opinion, as the means for obtaining a separation of the Church from the State, this meeting is encouraged, by multiplied indications both at home and in our colonies, of a growing spirit of dissatisfaction with the working of State Ecclesiastical Establishments, and more especially does it find incentives to hopeful perseverance in the result of the late general elections, by which there has been returned to the British Parliament an increased number of supporters of Anti-state-church principles, as well as those who are pledged to oppose new Parliamentary grants for religious purposes.

The resolution, he said, affirmed certain facts which had been hitherto scarcely suspected, and not even recognised by some who seemed to be staunch Nonconformists. There had been a good deal of looking to particular cases, instead of to broad, comprehensive principles [hear, hear]. There were certain cases in which even Nonconformists did not seem to see that any sort of State-interference with religion was just that which was meant by a State Church. The question, he considered, was not so much a religious as a political one. They had not to settle the rival claims of conflicting sects, but to decide what were the functions of Government. To interfere with religion was certainly not one of its functions, and it was upon that point that they were desirous of raising an intelligent public opinion. When this was the general feeling of the people, it would in time be the feeling also of their representatives in Parliament, and then we might expect a proper application of the funds of this great empire [hear]. One reason why the State-church principle was inexpedient was, because it could not be consistently carried out. Parliament was not the fittest place to discuss religious questions. Our members of Parliament were not chosen because they were godly men. Why, many of them did not pretend to know anything about religion [laughter]. Others among them were wedded to what many would call gross superstitions, and were "righteous overmuch." There were also Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Baptists among them. These persons might be very well qualified to settle their own religious differences—but, as members of the Legislature, they were altogether incompetent; they must be perpetually wasting the time which they ought to be employing in other matters, in battling about things they did not understand, and which nobody desired they should attempt to manage [laughter]. Religious men could settle their own affairs; and members of Parliament were better occupied in attending to pavements, and gas-lights, and colonial legislation, and matters of that sort, than in meddling with Christian churches and modes of Christian discipline [hear, hear]. By establishing one form in preference to another, Parliament virtually said, "We will not represent the people any more. Those differences which exist out of doors shall not exist here; the conscientious scruples of the people whom we represent shall find no utterance in this assembly." The question was not whether a State Church made the people worldly or not, or whether the public money given to a church tended to corrupt it, but whether that money ought to be applied to any religious purposes at all—and it was that question to which it was their duty to give a most decided negative [applause].

The Rev. ARCHIBALD GIEKIE, of Canada, gave an outline of the ecclesiastical history of that country since it became a British colony. Upper Canada, he said, came into existence as a colony in 1791; the white population then numbering 50,000. Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville drew up a constitution for the country, very similar to our own, and sent out a gentleman named Simco as lieutenant-governor of the province. An act called the Constitutional Act was passed, requiring that one-seventh of the entire

Crown lands of Upper and Lower Canada should be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy; but Lord Grenville inserted a clause in it which gave power to the provincial Assembly to vary or repeal those portions of the act which related to this reserve. The Crown lands were then but of little value, but as the population began to increase, there were many bickerings and squabbles about them. The Governor, a High Churchman, was determined to establish the Church of England, and he tried to levy tithes for the purpose; but he was obliged to give up the tithes, as, in all probability, nobody ever paid it [laughter]. He also passed an iniquitous bill, prohibiting all persons not members of the Church of England from performing the marriage ceremony; and he prohibited Dissenters from holding burying-grounds. In 1817, a Mr. Nicholl proposed in the House of Assembly that half the Clergy Reserves should be applied to the purposes of education; and from that day the question took a deep hold on the public mind. Means were brought forward for dividing the lands amongst various denominations; but in 1826 it was proposed to secularize them altogether. The Kirk of Scotland, being recognised by law, claimed a share of the lands, and Lord Bathurst gave them £700 or £900 to try and quiet them. He sought, also, to buy off the Roman Catholics, but their allegiance was never of much consequence to the Voluntary party. The agitation in 1831 became so great that Lord Goderich directed the Governor to bring in a bill to reinvest the entire property in the Crown for the purpose of redistribution. A bill was brought in accordingly, but the House was almost immediately afterwards prorogued; and thus the thing never became law. In 1836, the matter became still more urgent, and the Legislative Council began to be frightened lest their clerical friends should lose their Reserves. They sent a petition to Lord Glenelg, praying to have the matter settled in the Imperial Parliament. His lordship said it was a matter for the colonists themselves to settle; that they had power to vary or repeal the clauses in the Constitutional Act; and that he, therefore, would have nothing to do with the question. The people were quite willing to settle the question themselves, but the Legislative Council was not willing that the people should settle it in their own way. The agitation continued to increase until 1836, when Sir John Colbourne (now Lord Seaton), without saying a word to anybody but his little clique of executives, endowed, under the great seal of the province, fifty-seven rectories. This created a perfect storm, and Sir John left the colony before the thing was generally known. Sir Francis B. Head was his successor. If anything was wanted to irritate the colonists, it was that gentleman [laughter]. His first act was to get a vote of censure regarding the rectories, which he said Sir John Colbourne had no right to create. He then dissolved the Assembly, and called a new one, which Lord Durham declared was gathered together by the most unscrupulous interference of the Governor himself, and even, in some cases, by the use of violence. He could not, however, get a bill even through that House. In 1838 he was recalled. In the meantime, a rebellion had taken place, which was caused, as Lord Sydenham declared, by this very question of the Clergy Reserves. Sir George Arthur succeeded as Governor, and he wished to divide the reserves among the various sects. By this time, however, the people wanted no division at all, and his bill was not carried even in a Tory House. Lord Sydenham was the next Governor, and he with great tact and determination united the two provinces. He brought in a bill to divide the lands amongst the various sects, one-half to go to the Church of England, and the other half to be divided amongst those sects who chose to apply for it. This was about as fair a division as one could wish, if any division was to be made. The bill was sent to England and Lord John Russell adopted it; but the then Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London withheld their sanction. The Archbishop stated that the Church of England would only accept the bill on condition that the lands already sold (about one-fourth of the whole) were given to the Church of England and Scotland—two parts to the Church of England and one part to the Church of Scotland; the remaining three-fourths to be given, two parts to the Church of England, one part to the Church of Scotland, and one part to be divided amongst all other sects. To this arrangement Lord John Russell was compelled to yield, and in 1840 an act was passed in accordance with it. The share of the Independent body, if they chose to claim it, would be about £110s. a-year [laughter]. He believed he had said nothing that was not warranted by fact. He did not wish to abuse anybody; he had only made a plain statement, and the statement was abuse enough of itself [laughter]. If we wanted to prove a man dishonest we need not call him a thief. He had no desire to abuse the Church of England, but only to show that she had sought and obtained what was not her own [laughter and cheers]. It was wrong in the first instance to give away large tracts of land when there was no population to be consulted upon the point. When a population arose they objected to the whole thing, and ought not to be bound by a decision respecting which they had never been consulted. The clergy maintained that they had a vested right in the lands; but how could they prove their claim? From the first there was a clause empowering the people to "vary or repeal." And they could have no right of prescription, for twenty-six years after the lands had been given, an objection was raised to their being held. The question still excited the greatest amount of interest in Canada. Dr. Bethune, of Toronto, was now in London, and was, no doubt, in communication with



Sir J. Pakington. He, of course, would tell his own story, and urge the retention of the Clergy Reserves. He called on English Dissenters to be alive to the matter, and endeavour to save Canada from the evils that threatened. Nothing could so tend to sap the loyalty of the colonists as this question [loud cheers].

The SECRETARY stated that a gentleman had put into his hands an extract from a Bombay paper, mentioning the formation among the natives of India of a Reform Association, one of whose objects was the establishment of the voluntary principle in religious matters.

Mr. EDWARDS, the treasurer, briefly addressed the meeting, urging it to give pecuniary assistance to the Association.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Rev. BASIL COOPER, author of "The Free Church of Ancient Christendom," proposed:—

That the agitation commenced and vigorously sustained by an influential section of the Church of England, to secure the power of self-government by a revival of Convocation, is, in the judgment of this meeting, eminently calculated to advance the object sought by the Association, as keeping constantly and prominently in view the bondage to which that Church is subjected by its connexion with the State, and as fostering irremediable desires to possess a degree of freedom and independence, which cannot, and ought not to be enjoyed by religious bodies, upheld by national authority, and endowed with national property.

All history showed that every church that entered into an alliance with the State must become a tyrant or a slave. Embarrassed controversialists had indulged the dream of a co-ordinate jurisdiction—an equal sovereignty divided between the high contracting powers—a chimerical conception, which had never been realized in the annals of any people under heaven. That mutual independence was the right status of the political and the religious society, was what none but Erastians or Papists would deny; but to maintain this independence, neither party should have to eringe to the other. The State must not fawn upon the Church, as in Popish countries, for liberty to exercise her functions; nor must the Church whine out "The Beggar's Petition," and crave her daily bread at the door of the State [hear, hear]. The Church of England was not free. However it might suit the squeamish delicacy of some of her apologists to cast a decent veil over her degradation in this respect, she was, after all, vapour as she might, the creature of the State. She was as amenable to the authority of the State as the army, the navy, or the police. Human legislation was the pulse of her life and the breath of her nostrils. She might grumble, as any slave might, at the behests of her imperious task-masters; but she must do them. Her articles of religion, no less than the articles of war, were all dictated by the State. She was a supple instrument in the hands of a Prime Minister—a puppet, the wires of which, like the lines of the electric telegraph, all met in Downing-street [cheers and laughter]. Her bishops and archbishops had no more right to legislate for the Church than had Mr. A'Becket or a synod of Worcestershire magistrates to make the laws of the land. Her territorial arrangements were mapped out by the same authority which directed the ordnance surveys, and presided over the administration of the Woods and Forests [laughter]. That ubiquitous body, the State, was always at her elbow, obtruding upon her advice and council which she might relish as she would, might make as many wry faces about as she liked, but which she must inevitably swallow, as the unhappy urchins of Dotheboys Hall did Mrs. Squeers's brimstone and treacle [laughter, and cheers]. It was doubtful whether she could brush a cobweb from the walls of York Minster without sanction; it was certain she could not wash a surplice without Government soap. Without State permission she could not define a single point of doctrine, enact a single canon, or alter a jot or tittle, a comma or a colon, of her incomparable liturgy [applause]. The present movement for Convocation showed that Churchmen were beginning to feel their bondage. Convocation, it used to be said, was the depository of the freedom of the Church; but that depository was a sepulchre, and there was the great stone called the Act of Submission, stopping its mouth, and it was sealed with the great seal of England. What could be more melancholy than a church thus enslaved? Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe [loud cheers], by her powerful delineations of the sufferings and wrongs of our African brethren, had drawn tears from more than a million eyes. We all felt, as we read her almost miraculous pages, that her faithful picture of the system, which she had so courageously held up to the hissing scorn of mankind, must, like the grisly Gorgon's head on the shield of Minerva, freeze the monster's blood [cheers]; or to take an illustration from Holy Writ, that the hammer of this modern Jael has driven the nail deep into the temples of the accursed foe, and that the Lord hath delivered Sisera into the hands of a woman [renewed cheers]. Hatel, however, as slavery was, he ventured to express the opinion—an extreme one he knew—that America did a nobler thing when she set her churches free, than England did when she emancipated her slaves. Intelligent Americans did not forget, when we twitted them with slavery, to retort upon us the proverb, "Physician, heal thyself." And Brother Jonathan, perhaps, was not far out when he "calculated" [laughter], that until we had left our own glass-house for a more substantial habitation, we should abstain from throwing stones at his. He (Mr. Cooper) wished that Mrs. Stowe would take in hand the exposure of the gigantic wrongs inflicted upon Christianity when she was forced to grind in the prison-house of a worldly establishment. The Christian church might, under the lash of her inexorable task-master, be-

come as pitiable a spectacle as any old Prue in Virginia. Her lot, however, sad as it must at all times be, would yet have its brighter as well as its darker side. Sometimes she might be domesticated in the establishment of some pleasant, decent, respectable, and, upon the whole, rather humane Shelby, like the late Sir Robert Peel. Or she might even be so fortunate, as like another Rosa, to glitter in the train of some nonchalant and gentlemanly St. Clare, &c.—like the present first Lord of the Treasury [laughter]—who carelessly settles management clauses, and other little matters of that class, tolerably to her mind. But then, being, as she was, so entirely the property of the State, she possessed no security against falling any day into the hands of some unfeeling Haley—like Lord John Russell [laughter]—who snubs her Denisons, and her Bennetts, and her Merryweathers, without the smallest possible remorse. Or, what was worse, she might fall into the clutches of some ferocious Legree, as was the case, for instance, in 1717, when the minister of the day settled the palaver and the pother which her venerable convocation, bishops, and deans, and archdeacons, and proctors, and the rest, were making about the Bangorian controversy, by sprinkling a little dust upon "the angry insects," as Mr. Hallam so felicitously describes the operation by which her Legislature was reduced to its present shadow of a shade [laughter and cheers]. But however varied her position, it was always one of intolerable bondage. It used to be the fashion to deny this. The Voluntaries used to be not a little startled at the effrontery with which the adroit and elegant Adolphe decked himself out in the rings and finery of his polished master, and assumed such airs, that it became likely that even the owner of the elegant valet might at length mistake his own personal identity. But all that was changed; the pleasant illusion was rapidly breaking up like a dissolving view. A change had come o'er the spirit of their dream; and Churchmen of every class were beginning to wake up to the consciousness of the stern reality [hear]. "True, the spirits of the Church of England had been raised a little lately by having secured two or three days of actual talk [laughter]; and by her even having gone to the length of appointing a standing committee to consider and report on the manifold *grievances* with which she is afflicted. But these acts of assumption had proved even too much for her own indulgent St. Clare, who had declared in his place in Parliament that no idea could ever possibly be entertained of granting to Convocation any serious powers. If the Church would regain her birthright, she must renounce the mess of pottage for which she had sold it [applause]. The speaker further adverted to the continued demand for self-government on the part of the members of the Episcopal Church, indicating, as he contended, the arrival of the time when the Church, like Samson Agonistes, would break from her fetters as from threads of burnt tow, and appear as the Free Church of England [prolonged cheering].

C. RAWLINS, Esq., of Liverpool, briefly seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

A gentleman, who gave his name as Dixon, and said he was a magistrate of the county of Dublin, and a Protestant Episcopalian, obtained leave of the Chairman to address the meeting. He took exception to one or two expressions used by previous speakers, and contended that the Anti-state-church-question ought to be regarded in a religious as well as a political light. He was himself an advocate of the Voluntary principle, seeing that that principle was, as he thought, distinctly enforced in the Scriptures. Episcopalian as he was, he would say, that if Episcopalianism could not live without the aid of the State, it ought to die [applause].

Mr. EDWARD MIAL, M.P., on rising to move the third resolution, was received with hearty and prolonged cheering. He commenced with a few words for the benefit of the gentleman who had just spoken; expressing his belief that there were many Episcopalian in Ireland of the same mind, on the Voluntary principle, with Mr. Dixon, and his surprise that any one could have read the publications of the Association without seeing that it had largely applied itself to the religious view of the question, and had, indeed, spent the first years of its existence in instructing Dissenters in their duty on this matter—up to the extent of their capacity [hear, hear]. It was not, he would add, because they discarded religious considerations, that they now addressed themselves to the broad principle of human justice—embodied in that fundamental precept of Christianity, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you"—and demanded the separation of the Church from the State as an act of equity to the members of all sects, and of that vast multitude of people who unhappily belonged to no religious sect at all. Mr. Mial then read the resolution:—

That this meeting, while cheered by the evident growth of public feeling in favour of the separation of the Church from the State, is deeply sensible of the necessity for such an organized, earnest, and sustained expression of that sentiment among the constituencies as will secure for it that effective representation of it within the walls of Parliament, without which the object desired cannot possibly be attained—

and spoke to the following effect:—All who have taken an interest in the public affairs during the last twenty-five years must have observed that every movement tending towards the realization of some great principle of right in antagonism to some embodiment of wrong, passes through several stages; and in the transition from one stage of progress to another, there is usually a lull in the public feeling, which, looked on superficially, or by those who do not understand political movements, might be regarded as an indication of retrogression [hear, hear]. At such a juncture is the cause of what has been called Anti-state-churchism—but which I would

rather place, for this evening, at least, in a more positive form, and call the cause of free religion. The cause of free religion, then, is just now in one of these transitions. We have been engaged, earnestly engaged, in endeavouring to instruct our own people in their own principles. We have been attempting to organize and marshal their strength. We have been urging them to put forward that strength in their constitutional capacity as electors. We have not worked entirely in vain—for at the last general election, there were from thirty to forty members of Parliament returned; not, indeed, upon this principle, but as professing adhesion to it. We are naturally, therefore, looking forward to another stage of this great movement. We have secured a higher platform for the assertion of our principles. We have got through, to a certain extent, the first difficulties that obstructed our progress. We have a leverage by which, if we can only apply to it sufficient strength, we can move the world. And the great object that I have to-night to bring before you, and impress upon you, is—the necessity, the vast importance, of your furnishing the hands that are to wield that lever with sufficient force to bring it to bear upon the union of Church and State. I will say nothing of the existence, the amount, or quality, of public opinion upon this question; though I am pretty sure it is underrated by those who promise themselves a return to the high and palmy days of State-church prosperity [hear, hear]. There is an immense amount of inorganic sentiment among the public on this question—sentiment that is inarticulate and diffused, but that is entirely in sympathy with the object we have in view, whenever that object can be sufficiently explained to the understandings of the people. There is a feeling that if religion cannot sustain itself it is not worth sustaining [hear, hear]. There is a general understanding amongst the masses of our working men, that Christianity ought not to be supported by the compulsory powers of the State, even her own documents being consulted; and that if men who profess to expound her principles, so far neglect to practise her precepts, as to put into operation physical force for the maintenance of her ordinances, it were better they should be left without support altogether—and that the world would be the better on the whole if it had none of the religion thus compulsorily maintained [cheers]. It is beginning to be felt by the broad masses of the people, that the organization, the spiritual organization, which is constantly in the hands of the Prime Minister of the day, for the furtherance of his purposes, whether good or bad, is ineffective—and must necessarily be so—for spiritual purposes [hear, hear]. And may I not appeal for witness to the observation which I have made, to the melancholy fact—for melancholy I call it—that while the various sections of the religious world are contending about forms and doctrines, ritual and discipline, and are all striving to become the poor man's church, the great bulk of the poor people of this country are standing aside, looking upon these quarrels with the profoundest indifference—and yet generally sensible that there is in religion a reality, but that that religion must be presented in forms calculated to touch the inward sympathies of their nature before it is worth their while to give adhesion to it? [cheers.] There is also an extensive practical exemplification of this principle of ours in the Church itself. We talk of Voluntaryism as though it belonged to Dissenters alone; yet it is almost as active within as without the pale of the Establishment. And there are many exemplifications, also, of the evils of the compulsory system, to men within the bosom of the Church. One such said to me the other day, "You are not behind the scenes as I am; but I can tell you that, though not many public men would have the courage to avow it, there are not ten men who can meet in any company, not themselves personally interested in the matter, who do not feel driven, by the deepest disgust at the practices recently exemplified in the Church, especially in her monetary affairs, to desire a change which should set them free of the whole matter" [cheers]. Now all this latent opinion will one day become public opinion. You expect, and you expect rightly, that it will be brought to bear through Parliament. But let me tell you, that rests with you. You may send now and then a right man to Parliament; but whatever his skill, tact, earnestness, or personal influence, unless you back him up, he can do nothing at all. Having been but a few days a member of the House of Commons, I can hardly pretend to give you an accurate idea of the character of that assembly. But my opinion is, from what I have observed, that it is an assembly of intelligent, honest Englishmen—neither much better nor much worse than an equal number of gentlemen who might be thrown together by chance upon any occasion. I believe that the simple fact of their listening night after night, for six months in the year, to practical debates, very much indisposes them to the discussion of mere matters of opinion. Whatever does not tend to a practical issue will be burked by their almost unanimous vote. I believe, therefore, the only mode in which this question can be brought under their notice is, by watching, with keen sagacity, the aspects of the question as it presents itself from the Establishment side of it; and that the motions which will be made by various Churchmen will afford splendid opportunities for the declaration of our principles, without exposing ourselves either to the charge of factiousness, or to the still more dreaded charge of needlessly thrusting upon the House abstract opinions. Depend upon it, there is so much common sense, justice, and true religion, about our principles—they are so easily explained, and may be so deeply impressed upon any honest mind—that they cannot be frequently thrown upon



the ear of the House of Commons, in connexion with the ecclesiastical questions of the day, without leaving there some distinct record of their appearance. If you will only faithfully make your principles the badge of political power—do your duty at the hustings—and back those whom you send to Parliament, by the methods of co-operation you are well acquainted with—I feel perfectly confident that the rapid progress of that question which was last Friday night settled for ever in this country, will only be the precursor and type of the change that will take place upon this question—the greatest that has ever engaged the attention of the English people. I care not how dark and dim may be the political firmament at the present moment—I say, while it is dark and dim, we must move forward, slowly, indeed, and with the utmost caution, but with determination. We shall emerge after a while into greater light and cheerfulness. There will be, if not the sun, some bright star shining upon our path. I was greatly struck while hearing the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the other night, complimenting Mr. Villiers—and he passes compliments on very few people [a laugh]—on his political consistency and perseverance, and recalling the time when Mr. Villiers from the hindmost benches brought forward his annual motion on the importation of corn, and could scarcely get a House to listen to him—yet Mr. Villiers saw on Friday night the splendid triumph of his cause. It is no detractor from his high merits to say, that if he had worked alone in Parliament, he could have done nothing. There were those who worked out of doors—men determined to inform the public mind, to seize the public sympathies, and wield the public will. They went at it like men who knew the work they had to do, and the materials with which they had to deal. They went at it earnestly but sagaciously, with great coolness but intense fervour, perseveringly, uncompromisingly, never counting their work done till the last vestige of a corn-law had been swept away. And they have their reward. While Villiers was doing the work in Parliament, Cobden, Bright, Thompson, and others, was doing theirs in the country. Depend upon it, if ever this Anti-state-church Association needed for its object to be strengthened by the voice, countenance, and help of the people from without, it is at the present moment. If now you mean to withdraw any portion of that sustenance from us—if now you imagine your zeal will not be so much required as before—if, because you have placed this movement upon a 'vantage-ground' for the present, you think it is time for you to withdraw from the agitation—be assured of this, instead of having gained anything by the last general election, we have incalculably lost. This work must be done, if done at all, by the people—and it can be done by the people. The obstacles in our way are scarcely greater than those which ten years ago were in the way of the settlement of the corn-law question. Everything will give way that should give way, that is made to give way—and that is just the case with error—to those who are determined to bear down all opposition. If you are so determined you may carry this cause to victory, even within the span of our own day. I have no idea of looking to a future generation to finish this work [cheers]. I say, the present generation is quite competent to do it. If we will make this question one of national interest—deliver it from all little sectarian movements [hear, hear]—place it solely on the basis of religion as opposed to theology, and of justice between man and man [hear, hear]—if we were to do this, there are those now in this room who will live to enjoy the triumph of free religion. Do not let us for a moment despair, but take away with you as the motto that ought to guide and sustain you, "Heaven helps those who help themselves" [loud and prolonged applause].

HENRY VINCENT, Esq., seconded the resolution in a brief speech that was loudly applauded.

FRANK CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., moved, and the Rev. R. HAMILTON, of Barbican chapel, seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was briefly acknowledged, and the meeting separated.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The long-expected report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, has at length made its appearance and is now before us. It consists of a bulky blue book. For the present, during the period of lengthy Parliamentary debates we content ourselves with a bare summary of its recommendations; the report urges the expediency of constituting boards of studies in theology, in law and medicine, as well as in classics and mathematics. In the case of medicine, the term of compulsory residence is proposed to be shortened, in order to put Cambridge on a level with the Scotch and the London medical schools. Money cautions, in lieu of the performance of certain antiquated acts and exercises, is recommended to be dispensed. As to the degree of M.A., the recommendation of the Statutes Syndicate as to the substitution of an affirmation for an oath, is adopted; and the oath at the time of creation to be altogether abolished. And from this the commissioners advance to urging the abandonment of any theological tests for any but theological degrees; and while they decline to offer any opinion on the question of the admission of Dissenters, they show something very like a bias in that direction. Having advised, in a former part of the report, that after the fifth term of residence every undergraduate should elect some speciality for his further study, the commissioners proceed to suggest the appoint-

ment of a large number of public teachers, to be called lecturers, who are to work under the professors, and to give a death-blow to the present system of private tuition. Upon the whole, there will be, under one general council of studies, seven boards of studies, viz., theology, law, medicine, mathematics, classics, natural science, and moral science, with subsidiary branches of engineering and modern language studies. To the operations of the board of theological studies the commissioners look for the true solution of the difficult problem of clerical education, which they think ought to be carried out within the walls of the University. But to prevent the University from becoming merely a seminary, they wish by various reforms to encourage especially the studies of law and physics; and they show that there is no reason why Cambridge, containing more than 25,000 inhabitants, should not become a first-rate medical-school. The new professorships, and some of the existing ones which have but slender endowments, are, it is suggested, to be paid sums varying from £400 to £800 per annum; which it is thought the University could itself afford to pay, if relieved by the Legislature of the burden of the present taxes upon degrees, which average about £3,000 a-year, and which are not exacted from the Scotch Universities or that of London. With regard to fellowships, the commission does not advise compulsory residence, and wishes to abolish the oath of obedience to statutes. But celibacy is still to be imposed.

#### THE MADIAS AND PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

We have received a copy of a letter addressed to Lord Shaftesbury by Sir Culling Eardley, now at Hyères, on the above subject,—a "subject which," we are glad to hear, "is exciting universal interest at Rome and on the continent." He regards the late deputation to Florence as having failed in its main object, though he considers that it produced excellent effects on the Italian population; and he seems to anticipate a commutation of the sentence on the Madiais into exile from Tuscany. But such a concession would fall short of the claims of justice, which nothing less than unconditional liberation could satisfy, and he recommends that—

So long as these sufferers for conscience sake are either in prison or in exile, the case must be kept before the European public as one of disgraceful oppression. We must not (he adds) allow that respect for governments which our Bibles teach us, to dilute our protest for religious freedom, which our Bibles equally teach us. We should maintain the principle that the Christian who believes must speak. Liberty of belief is no boon, unless accompanied with liberty of propagation.

In reply to the misrepresentations of Mr. Lucas, M.P., at the "religious equality meeting" in Dublin, Sir Culling Eardley states an important fact in reference to Roman Catholic proselytism in England, and one yet more interesting as to the spread of Protestantism in Italy. He says:—

If this propagation of Protestant truth were being effected in Tuscany, as the persons in question have the baseness to assert, by bribery, I would not defend it. If, again, foreign influence were at the bottom of the movement, as is pretended, there might be a shadow of a warrant for interference—though what but foreign funds remitted from Lyons is maintaining, at this moment, Roman Catholic proselytism in England? Within the last few weeks I have learnt details of these funds in the office and from the Secretary of the Work of the Propagation of the Faith in Lyons. But the fact is, the work in Tuscany is a home work. English, and Swiss, and French persons, may from time to time have exercised their privilege of speaking to their fellow men about their highest interests; but at this moment, while I am writing, there are hundreds of Italians who need no extraneous persuasion to lead them to adopt, and publicly to avow, the distinctive principles of the universal Reformed Church. We must claim for these persons liberty to spread, as well as to hold, their sentiments; claim it, that is to say, not by force, nor by threats of force, but by the mighty power of public opinion; claim it to this extent, that any persons or parties who deny it, whether they be sovereigns and their Ministers abroad, or advocates of "religious equality" at home, shall be known to be the enemies of religious freedom.

It seems that Catholic laymen abroad feel with Sergeant Shee, and not with Mr. Lucas, on the treatment of the Madiais. Sir C. Eardley makes the following gratifying statement:—

I am happy to be able to tell you that the interest in the Madiai case on the continent is intense and increasing. It is within my knowledge, from both conversation and correspondence, that the indignation felt by Roman Catholics is almost equal to that of Protestants.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Florence reports more unfavourably respecting the case of the Madiais. In a letter, dated November 17, he says: "I regret to have to announce that the hopes which have recently been entertained of a speedy release of Francesco and Rosa Madiai are likely to prove delusive. Francesco has been withdrawn from the charge of the regular chaplain of the gaol, and placed under the surveillance of a guard of Capuchin friars, whose instructions are to employ all the available resources of the Church, including both exhortations and discipline, to bring him back to the Romish faith. To prevent any interference with this process of conversion, the permission given to his friends to see him is now restricted to a visit of once a month." It is understood that Rosa Madiai has lately been visited by the stepmother of the sovereign; and subsequently by the Archbishop of Lucca, a prime mover in innumerable reactionary intrigues. Through both these personages, Rosa Madiai has been offered her liberty on condition of

abjuring her errors. The failure of these attempts is felt as a great embarrassment by the Jesuit-ridden court; but the unforgiving spirit of wounded pride now comes in aid of an unrelenting bigotry, and strengthens its determination.

STATE-CHURCHISM AS SEEN FROM ABROAD.—*L'Echo de Bruxelles*, the most widely diffused of all the Belgian newspapers, in publishing in its literary department a translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," appends to that part where Mrs. Shelby alludes to having "joined the church," the following note by the translator:—"This expression—'joining the church'—must appear obscure to those who are not aware, that in the United States the system of separation between Church and State prevails—a system explained and defended in the *Presse* by M. Emile de Girardin. There you are not born a member of any church or religious society, you become so. When any one is instructed in the religious belief of any particular church, he asks to be admitted into it. Some very respectable gentlemen blush not to say that they do not as yet belong to any church. 'To join a church,' to 'compose part of it,' are expressions which mean, to make a public profession of some positive religious faith. The system of separation between Church and State is not favourable to powerful ecclesiastical organizations, but it is very favourable to the practice of sincerity."

FURTHER REVELATIONS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—A return relating to Ecclesiastical Courts, moved for by Sir Benjamin Hall, in August 1851, has just made its appearance! It is even now in a most imperfect state. From some courts there is not any return, and, in many instances, where it has been deemed convenient not to give the ages at which persons were appointed to lucrative offices, the words "age not known," are inserted. It comes out, nevertheless, that infants of three years of age have been appointed; and there is one female registrar who age is put down as "not known," but it will be found by the evidence of her deputy before a Committee of the House of Commons, that she was five years of age when her father, the Dean of Wells, nominated her as registrar of his decanal court. To give some idea of the vastly disproportionate incomes to the work done, it may be stated that Mr. Granville Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor, and consequently judge, of the courts of York, is a son of the late archbishop, appointed in 1818, when twenty-six years of age. The average income is £1,404 per annum; he has consequently received £47,736, and his sittings in Court amount to five in the year of half a day each. The principal registrar is Mr. E. Vernon Harcourt, another son of the archbishop, and, consequently, brother of the judge. He was appointed to one court in 1825, when he was twenty-two years old, and to another court in 1829, when he was twenty-six years old. The net income is £1,946; he has, consequently, received about £48,650 for doing nothing. The office is a complete sinecure, the business being transacted by a deputy, who extracts an income from fees charged upon suitors, &c., of no less than £1,906 per annum. From Rochester there is no return, but it appears from the evidence that the Venerable Walker King, Archdeacon of Rochester, and the Rev. James King, sons of a former bishop, are joint registrars: they are sinecurists, do duty by a deputy, who pays two-thirds of the fees to the sinecurists; he acts as sole proctor in the courts, and, of course, being deputy-registrar, taxes his own bill of costs as proctor. The same deputy-registrar is principal registrar in the archdeacon's court, and again sole proctor, and, according to the evidence, is himself "judge of what is the reasonable charge."

SEIZURES FOR CHURCH-RATES AT NORTH SHIELDS.—From a handbill which has been forwarded to us, we learn that extensive seizures for church-rates have been made from the premises of Messrs. W. Brown and Sons, of North Shields, members of the Society of Friends. The following is an extract:—

Amount originally claimed, £1 9s. 7d.; amount distrained, 8 sacks of flour, value, including sacks, £13 6s.; add to the original sum £1 16s. charges, and there is then an excess of £10 above the legal demand; and observe, there can be no excuse of ignorance respecting the value of the article, as all the world knows the value of a sack of flour, to within 2s.

Will it be credited, that for claims originally amounting to £7 3s., goods to the amount of £64 have been distrained? If we add to the original sum £8 for cost of warrants, and to these amounts, 50 per cent. for supposed loss in selling the articles, and costs of distraint and of sale, we have £22, leaving £32 distraint, which has not even the pretence of law to shield it from the names of robbery and spoliation.

This took place on the 25th ult. On the following day the work of spoliation was resumed, and from the house of Mary Richard, near Cecil-street, goods were taken to the following amount for a claim originally of 2s. 1d., increased to almost 12s. by costs:—

	£	s.	d.
1 Drawing-room table, value.....	3	10	0
1 Clock, with case .....	2	10	0
Dinner-tray, and stand .....	1	0	0
Total.....	7	0	0

A larger amount would have been taken, had not the neighbours interfered to prevent further pillage.

GERARD'S-HALL CRYPT.—The corporation of London have acceded to a request from the Crystal Palace Company for the materials of the crypt taken up for the new line of street, and we may expect therefore, to see it re-erected at Sydenham.—*The Builder*.



## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

**CLAPTON CHAPEL.**—The Rev. Henry Gamble—who has been in Scotland for the last few weeks, as a deputation from the London Missionary Society—will enter on his pastoral office at Clapton, on Sunday next. A correspondent informs us that the letter of invitation to Mr. Gamble was signed by more than two hundred members of the church and congregation—including all the deacons, the committee, and a large majority of the church members.

**THE REV. BREWIN GRANT AT PRESTON.**—Two lectures to very crowded audiences were delivered in this town last week by the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., of Birmingham, with the view of counteracting the influence and progress of infidelity. At the close of both the lectures a full opportunity was given to any one to put any question to the rev. lecturer on the subject which he had been discussing. On the first night no one availed himself of the opportunity; but on Thursday evening several questions were put, which Mr. Grant answered with an ability and readiness which not only satisfied the audience, but evinced his anxiety that any man who wished to speak on the points discussed should have a fair hearing.

**SALEM CHAPEL, LEEDS,** has been re-opened, having been entirely modernized. It will now seat 1,100 persons. The Revs. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and Newman Hall, of Hull, preached sermons on the occasions to crowded audiences. On the following day there was a tea-party, at which 700 persons were present, and which was addressed by the Rev. W. Hudwell, the pastor of the church, and other ministers.

**PLYMOUTH.**—Butter-street chapel and premises having undergone considerable improvements, a social tea-meeting, numerously attended, was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., in the large school-room. Several ministers and friends of other congregations in the town testified their kindly feeling by their presence and assistance. The Rev. J. Barfitt, the pastor of the place, read an interesting paper relating to the early and subsequent history of that venerable sanctuary. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Pyer, E. Jones, T. C. Hine, J. Protheroe, Professor Newth, and J. Barfitt. The sum required is £145, of which £100 is already obtained.

**KIRKHAM, LANCASHIRE.**—The Rev. C. M'Cordy Davies, Wheatley, Oxon, having accepted the unanimous and earnest invitation of the Independent church assembling in Zion Chapel, Kirkham, Lancashire, to become their pastor, intends commencing his labours there on the first Sabbath in January next.

**GREAT EVERSDEN.**—The Rev. William Joseph, late of Carmarthen College, South Wales, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire, to become their pastor, and entered upon his ministerial duties on the 14th of November.

**CARDIFF.**—The Rev. J. James, late minister of the English Congregational Church, Cardiff, having resigned his pastoral charge, owing to protracted indisposition, has retired to Clifton, near Bristol, where he is now residing.

**USK.**—The Rev. Edward Williams, of Bethel Independent Chapel, Cwmbran, near Newport, Monmouthshire, has accepted a unanimous call from the Independent church and congregation meeting at the Twyn Chapel, Usk, in the same county, and commenced his ministry there on the 7th November, 1852.

**WYMONDHAM, LEICESTERSHIRE.**—On Wednesday, October 27th, the ordination of the Rev. J. N. Robjohns (late of the Theological Institution, Cotton-end), took place in connexion with the Congregational Church in this village. The Rev. A. Stone, Castle Donington, read the scriptures and prayed. An introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and the questions to the minister were put by the Rev. J. Twidale, Melton Mowbray. The sermon to the church was preached by the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D., and the charge by the Rev. T. Mays, Wigston Magna. The attendance was very encouraging.

**THE WORKING CLASSES AND MRS. STOWE.**—On Monday evening, Nov. 29, a lecture to the working classes, in connexion with the Christian Instruction Society, was delivered at Hawkstone Hall, by the Rev. Thomas Davies, of York-road Chapel, Lambeth. The subject was, "Uncle Tom, an illustration of Christianity." The Hall was densely crowded, and hundreds of persons went away unable to effect an entrance. At the close of the meeting the lecturer, in acknowledging a vote of thanks which had been presented to him, remarked that he thought that Mrs. Stowe, the gifted and amiable authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was far better entitled to their thanks than himself, and suggested that a handsome Bible should be sent from the meeting to that lady as an expression of gratitude for her delightful book, and of sympathy with her noble effort for the abolition of slavery. The suggestion was warmly and unanimously adopted, contributions were received in hats as the people went out, and a sufficient sum, consisting of nearly four hundred coins, was collected, which will forthwith be expended in the purchase of a handsome Bible, with a suitable inscription, and sent out under the direction of the chairman of the meeting, the lecturer and the secretary of the Christian Instruction Society. The crowded assembly gave evident signs of being deeply interested in, and highly delighted, by the proceedings of the evening.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MINISTERS' MONEY—IRELAND!

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Many of your readers are probably not aware that in Ireland there exists a tax commonly called "Ministers' Money." The statute enforcing payment of this impost was passed in the reign of the profligate Charles II.; and although other iniquitous ecclesiastical enactments, passed about the same time, or still more recently, have become extinct, this is still in force. The object of the tax is to provide for the support of the incumbents of certain parishes in eight cities and towns in the provinces of Leinster and Munster. It is a far more serious thing than church-rates are in England. The levy is one shilling in the pound upon all house property within said parishes, and whether the houses are paying rent or not, this tax is enforced thereon! It is not long since the writer was called upon to pay £2 1s. 10d. incumbent tax, part of which had accumulated upon the premises where he resides when they were unoccupied.

Upon the general principle, that all State provision for ministers of Christ is unscriptural and injurious, your readers generally will condemn the 17th and 18th of Charles II. But there are some special grievances connected with the provisions of this act, which should not be overlooked. There is the anomaly, that the richest province of Ireland (Ulster) is entirely exempt from its operation! Then there is the well-known fact that only eight cities in the other provinces are liable to it. Further, it is important to bear in mind that the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants in those places where it exists, derive no benefit whatever from the Established Church. They are Dissenters, including Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, who derive some slight pecuniary aid from Government, and Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Plymouth Brethren, who disapprove of State endowments.

Perhaps some of your more decided opponents of church-rates, who have taken joyfully the spoiling of their goods, rather than pay what was demanded of them, will wonder that payment of ministers' money is not refused in Ireland. There are a few cases in which the law is enforced with the soldier's bayonet, but, generally, the money is paid in order to enable the party to enjoy the exercise of the municipal and Parliamentary franchise. Both of these are withheld from all defaulters!

Those who are desirous of examining the matter more fully, will find in the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, printed on the 28th of July, 1848, a mass of facts, clearly showing that the tax complained of is unjust, oppressive, inexpedient, and unnecessary; and that it ought to be immediately abolished!

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

Waterford, Nov. 25, 1852.

## ANOTHER ADDITION TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward to you the copy of a proclamation lately issued in British Honduras, by which it appears that a new colony is annexed to our already overgrown dominions:—

Belize, June 17th, 1852.

## PROCLAMATION.

This is to give notice, that her gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to constitute the islands of Ruatan, Bonnacca, Utilla, Helena, Barbarat, and Marat, to be a colony, to be known as the colony of the Bay Islands.

By command of her Majesty. God save the Queen.

Belize itself, though occupied for centuries, is only a settlement, and not yet a colony. Mr. Woodhouse is the present superintendent of Belize. I therefore suppose myself justified in stating that this document was issued under his hand after his return from a preparatory visit which he lately paid to the said islands.

As many of your readers may be ignorant of the locality and the grounds of a British claim, I add a few particulars, which I do the more readily, since I find, after waiting six months from the date of the event, that the public press has passed it by without notice, at the very time it was teeming with animadversions upon the immoral designs supposed to be entertained by another power upon the island of Cuba.

Concerning the islands in question, the Central American historian, Juarros, wrote in 1811, "At the time of the conquest they were well peopled, but the hostilities committed against them, first by the Spaniards, and afterwards by the pirates who infested these seas, either destroyed or drove them away, and only Ruatan, Guanaja, and Utilla, remained inhabited."

The three islands just named, with some much smaller, lie nearly in a line along the southern shore of the Bay of Honduras. Guanaja, now called Bonnacca, is about eighty miles in circumference. Utilla is considerably less; but Ruatan, which lies between them, is decidedly the most important island in the bay, being larger than some of the cultivated Antilles, and as salubrious and beautiful as any in those seas.

Ruatan is about forty miles in length by ten in breadth, making an area of twice the extent of the Isle of Wight, and has already a population of about 2,000 settlers—all, except a very few, located during the last dozen years. It is advantageously situated both as a commercial and military outpost, commanding as it does the commerce of Guatemala and Honduras in somewhat the same manner that Aden and Gibraltar stand sentry over their respective seas.

The British claims to this group of six islands is based on the following facts. While in the quiet possession of the Spaniards, they were attacked by an English pirate in 1642—who, after repeated efforts, was in his turn dislodged by a combined expedition from Guatemala and the Havana in August, 1650. In 1796, when the island of Ruatan was in a deserted state, as the result of frequent contests, it was used by the British Government as the place where the remnant of the warlike Caribs (who had been spared from utter extermination in the island of St. Vincent) were landed and left to themselves. They soon after deserted the island, and settled along the shores of the main land, where there are now flourishing settlements of their descendants. In 1830, the Commander-in-Chief of the British garrison at Belize took formal possession of the island in the name of his Government, which, however,

on being appealed to by the Federal Government of Central America on the grounds of the injustice of the proceeding, theoretically disallowed what their official had done; and no further steps of an aggressive character were taken in that direction till 1841.

Ruatan was once more formally taken possession of in 1841, by Colonel Alexander McDonald, C.B., then her Majesty's Superintendent in British Honduras, who proceeded thither with some few officers and men in the Government schooner, a small yacht; and finding, as they expected, only a few inhabitants under the care of a sergeant and four or five Indian soldiers belonging to the State of Honduras, they hauled down the flag of the Republic from a small signal staff, and hoisted that of Great Britain in its stead. No sooner had they re-embarked, than they had the mortification of seeing the Union Jack replaced by the blue and white stripes of Honduras, for which it had just before been substituted; and returning once more, they completed the inglorious revolution by taking such precautions and making such threats as they thought necessary. Since this act of annexation the Government of the island has sometimes been openly exercised by the British authorities at Belize, and at other times it has been disowned by the same parties. As may be supposed, the Republic of Honduras, at present isolated from the other states, has protested in strong terms against the invasion of their territories, and from its weakness it can do no more. Nevertheless, a considerable number of settlers from the Bahama Islands, the Grand Cayma, and other British possessions, together with some citizens of the United States and other foreigners, have settled upon it and the adjacent isles.

Thus it will be perceived that the Royal Proclamation is only the too appropriate consummation of repeated acts of piracy; and, I may add, that this is only one branch of a long series of aggressions and injuries inflicted upon the states of Central America by our Government; and that it has now the additional aggravation of violating the late Bulwer and Clayton treaty, by which our Government pledges itself to give up for ever all claims to "occupy, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over . . . any part of Central America, &c."

I leave the reflections that might be added to your readers themselves to make, only protesting that my object in sending you this outline of facts, is to promote the real welfare of my own country in claiming justice for all—well assured that righteousness alone exalteth a nation, and that honesty is the best policy.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Bordeaux, 25th Nov., 1852, FREDERICK CROWE.

## THE MADIAT AND THE DUKE OF TUSCANY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Why should not every one petition on behalf of the Madiat?

The subjoined petition I sent to Parliament, signed by myself and a few friends.

My belief is, that petitions, signed by a few, and continually succeeding one another, is the most effective form of acting on the Parliamentary and the public mind.

God, in this country, gives the Christian the power of petitioning Parliament; and he is just as much bound to use the talent entrusted to him, as was Paul to maintain the rights of his fellow-citizens by preserving his back from the thong, in claiming his right as a Roman citizen—"Beatest thou me, a Roman, uncondemned?"

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EPPS.

November 29, 1852.

I wish thousands would copy and send this petition, or something like to it.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

## The Humble Petition of the undersigned

Sheweth,—That your petitioners believe the book, called the Bible, is the word of God.

That your petitioners believe that the diffusion of that book through the kingdom of her most gracious Majesty is the cause of the amount of freedom which is enjoyed by the people of this country.

That your petitioners further believe that the same book will carry liberty wherever it circulates and is studied.

That your petitioners have read with the greatest regret and indignation that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has incarcerated two of his people—the two Madiat, for having read and expounded the Scriptures to the members of their family.

That your petitioners remind your honourable House, that, in the time of the Commonwealth, when persecution was attempted by the Duke of Savoy, "the Protector," as Hume records, "successfully supported the persecuted Protestants throughout all Europe. Even the Duke of Savoy, so remote a prince, and so little exposed to the naval power of England, was obliged to tolerate the Protestants of the valleys, against whom that prince had commenced a furious persecution."—Hume's "History," p. 73, vol. xi., edit. 4to, 1757.

Your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House to address her Majesty to take such steps as may make her reign as remarkable in history as a period of protection to the rights of conscience as was the Protectorate.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

## NEW SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your announcement in a late number of the appointment of five reverend dignitaries of the Episcopalian Church to superintend the education in the schools throughout this kingdom, has given rise to a universal burst of indignation. It was emphatically remarked by Mr. Stapleton a short time ago, in a letter to the *Globe* newspaper, that "if the people of this country wish not to be governed by a conclave of priests, it is time for them to speak out"—words pregnant with truth. When we see a political hierarchy assuming the prerogative, power, and authority of controlling the whole secular as well as the spiritual education of this country, such a spirit of assumption, and the exclusive aggrandizing of sect, cannot, and will not, be much longer tolerated. The spirit of priestly avarice must be brought down by placing a lock upon the national exchequer. The delusive talk about reforming the abuses of the Church is only too transparent; the first opportunity that occurs for encouragement to literature, science, and art—situations the most important, the impartial discharge of which might have reflected the highest honour upon our country—is seized upon for the advantage of the *beneficent clergy*. Abuses are the natural result of the union of Church



and State; and these are now so notorious, that the time is not far distant when this nation will demand, with a voice that will not be controlled, that this political fraud, this huge reproach upon the nation and religion, be removed from the land.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

#### THE CLAPTON CHAPEL CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your columns for the two past weeks have contained letters under the head of "Clapton Chapel," as derogatory to your paper as they are to the Christian name. The statements on both sides are pure ironical ribaldry; and come, I doubt not, from one source.

For the honour and reverence due to a name which gives its interest to this place, and that lives in the affectionate memory of the Congregational churches, and whose monument this simple and elegant structure may be worthily regarded, and for the respect due to no mean or small body of Christian worshippers, as well as for the sacredness of a subject thus unhallowed, do pray, sir, let your readers' minds be disabused by giving them this hint.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Upper Clapton, Nov. 20th, 1852. CONCORD.

[We know nothing about ironical statements. The letters we published were duly authenticated with the names and addresses of the writers.]

#### THE MILITIA PROSECUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your readers were appealed to, some time since, for a shilling subscription on behalf of European freedom; will you allow me to suggest a shilling subscription on behalf of British freedom from your readers, to help meet the expenses of the defence of Messrs. Lane and others, who are committed for trial for exposing Anti-Militia bills in their windows? It will be but a shilling as a protest against despotism, in its degree as bad as any continental despotism. We often sing, but are very apt to forget, the resolve that—

"Britons never never shall be slaves."

I trust every reader will not only approve of, but carry into practice, this suggestion.

With expressions of strong attachment to the principles of your paper,

I am, yours truly,  
A LOVER OF FREEDOM.

**THE FREEHOLD-LAND MOVEMENT.**—A conference of the friends of this movement will be held in London on the 8th of December. In referring to the approaching meeting the *Weekly News* says:—"Societies are on the increase; London is full of them, all doing well—all satisfying their members. If a conference was desirable in the early stage of the movement, it is surely of more importance now. In the multitude of councillors there is safety—difficulties will be removed—objections answered—the way to success pointed out, and the field for labour clearly defined. The movement ought to be especially powerful at this time. Never were the working-classes better off than now. They not only have money, but they have begun to understand its use. Investments now are what they want: these, by means of Freehold-land Societies are now offered them. The very aspect of the times and spirit of the age are with the movement. Grave lawyers are at work for the rendering more easy the transfer of land—political economists are teaching the value of small proprietors—the very opponents of the movement now do homage to it, and seek to render it subservient to their own purposes."

**THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—At a meeting of the Geographical Society, held at the Royal Institution last week, Captain Inglefield gave a detailed account of his voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, in the screw schooner "Isabel," of 140 tons. He left England three months later than the Government expedition of last year, yet he succeeded, in reaching a higher latitude than had been attained by Ross and Parry in 1818. He explored and laid down 600 miles of new coast-line, and determined that the entrance into Whale Sound is a great strait passing into the open sea—thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. On the northern shore of this strait he discovered several islands (Northumberland, Sir Thomas Herbert's, and Louis Napoleon's), which were rapidly surveyed and set down in his charts. He then sailed northward, in the direction of Smith's Sound, and reached latitude 78 deg. 35 min., nearly 120 miles farther north than any former voyages. Captain Inglefield believed he would have been able to push through the great Polar basin to Behring's Strait, if it had not been for the unfitness of the "Isabel" to contend with the furious gales which he encountered in those high latitudes. He saw no traces of the lost voyagers, either here or in Jones's Sound, which he afterwards explored. He was equally unsuccessful in an examination of the western shores of Baffin's Bay, which he carried as far south as the river Clyde. Captain Inglefield expressed his opinion, that in the search after the missing vessels, the Government expedition is now on the right track. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, Sir John Ross said he thought that the energetic exertions of Captain Inglefield had completely established that Franklin never went up Whale's or Jones's Sound, or any other passage at the head of Baffin's Bay. It remained, therefore, only to look to the Wellington Channel.

**A FATAL MISTAKE.**—Mr. Dodd, Paymaster of the Fifteenth Regiment, has accidentally killed himself, at Preston. He was generally abstemious in his habits, but one morning he indulged rather freely in wine and spirits, and while confused by the drink he swallowed a quantity of vitriol in mistake for water.

#### ADDRESS FROM THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND ON SLAVERY.

On Friday last, a meeting of ladies was convened at Stafford-house to consider the expediency of addressing a memorial from the women of England to the women of the United States on the subject of slavery. The ladies being assembled,

The Duchess of Sutherland read the following paper:—

Perhaps I may be allowed to state the object for which this meeting has been called together; but very few words will be required, as all, I am sure, assembled here must have heard and read much of the moral and physical suffering inflicted on the race of negroes and their descendants by the system of slavery prevalent in many of the United States of America. Founded on such information, a proposition appeared a short time ago in several of the newspapers that the women of England should express to the women of America the strong feeling they entertained on the question, and earnestly request their aid to abolish, or at least to mitigate, so enormous an evil. The draught of an address accompanied the proposition, and, as it is intended to offer that address for your adoption, I will now read it to you.

[The Duchess then read the address, headed, "The affectionate and Christian address of many thousands of the women of England to their sisters, the women of the United States," which we published in a recent number, and proceeded:—]

There are many reasons why this address should be presented rather by the women than by the men of England. We shall not be suspected of any political motives; all will readily admit that the state of things to which we allude is one peculiarly distressing to our sex; and thus our friendly and earnest interposition will be ascribed altogether to domestic, and in no respect to national, feelings.

We shall propose to form a committee for the purpose of collecting signatures to the address, and of transmitting it, when complete, to the United States. As a general committee would be too large for the transaction of the daily business, we shall propose a sub-committee, to report, from time to time, to the general committee; but there is every reason to hope that the whole matter may be terminated in a short space of time.

It only remains for me to acknowledge the kindness with which you have acceded to my request in attending here this day. I hope and believe that our efforts, under God's blessings, will not be without some happy results; but, whether it succeed or whether it fail, no one will deny that we shall have made an attempt which had both for its beginning and for its end "Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace—good will towards men."

The memorial was then agreed to, and a sub-committee appointed. The ladies present were the Duchesses of Sutherland, Bedford, and Argyll; the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Dover, Lady Cowley, Lady Ruthven, Lady Bellhaven, Hon. Mrs. Montague Villiers, Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, the Lady Mayores, Lady Trevelyan, Lady Parke, Miss Parke, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Buxton, Miss Buxton, Mrs. John Simon, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Binney, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Steane, Mrs. John Buller, Mrs. R. D. Grainger, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Mary Howitt, Mrs. Dicey, Miss Trevelyan, Mrs. Milman, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Robson, and Mrs. Macaulay.

The ladies whose names follow signified their concurrence:—The Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Countess of Derby, the Countess of Carlisle, Lady John Russell, the Countess of Lichfield, Viscountess Ebrington, the Countess of Cavan, Viscountess Melbourne, Lady Hatherton, Lady Blantyre, Lady Dufferin, Lady Easthope, Mrs. Josiah Conder, the Hon. Mrs. Cowper, Lady Clark, Lady Paxton, Lady Kaye Shuttleworth, Lady Buxton, Lady Inglis, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, Mrs. Charles Dickens, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Charles Knight, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Champneys, and Mrs. Rowland Hill. An office was appointed at 13, Clifford-street, Bond-street.

**CRIME IN IRELAND.**—A recent Parliamentary blue book shows the number of criminal offenders committed for trial or bailed for appearance at the assizes of each county in Ireland in the year 1851. These returns present a decrease of 6,642 committals, or 21.20 per cent., as compared with the year 1850; the total number of committals in that year being 31,326, while in 1851 the number rose not higher than 24,684. The offences against the person with violence had decreased from 4,930 in 1850, to 2,930 in 1851. The number of offences against property had hardly undergone any change for the better; the figure was 2,224 in 1850, and 2,215 in 1851. A table of the amount of crime committed during the last four years gives the following results. Murder, in 1848, 195 cases; in 1849, 170; in 1850, 113; in 1851, 118 cases. Attempts at murder, in 1848, 15; in 1849, 5; in 1850, 28; in 1851, 14 cases. Shooting at or stabbing, in 1848, 110; in 1849, 66; in 1850, 62; in 1851, 87 cases. Conspiracy for murder in the four years respectively 49, 26, 12, 10. Manslaughter, 166, 173, 156, 135. Arson, 134, 189, 155, 160. Riots have declined from 3,222 cases in 1848, to 1,827 cases in 1851; rescue from 4,131 cases in 1848, and 3,077 cases in 1850, to 1,915 cases in 1851.

**SHIPWRECKS.**—There have been many fatal shipwrecks along the east coast of Scotland during the past week, with serious loss of life. At Aberdeen there appeared to be great deficiency in the means of saving life, by which, it is feared, many lives were needlessly sacrificed.

#### EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the election for the eighty-six departments:—

Yes	.....	7,432,009	No	.....	288,861
Army,—Yes	.....	254,861	No	.....	8,456
Navy,—Yes	.....	47,716	No	.....	2,020
Total,—Yes	.....	7,714,585	No	.....	249,337

The votes of the remainder of the army, from Algeria, and complete returns from a few of the departments, have yet to be ascertained. It is said that the rural population voted *en masse*; and that the abstentions have been less than in December 1851. On the other hand, reports are plentiful enough, stating that thousands in Paris alone are set down as having voted, who are known to have abstained. Persons who watched the polling-places say that they were by no means well attended; and others who know what Paris looks like when a contested election is really going on say that the difference was perceptible.

The Empire will be proclaimed on December 2 without any popular fêtes, merely by acts of generosity and mercy, from which it is supposed that there will be an extensive amnesty.

The Legislative Corps met on Thursday, and the Minister of State, M. Fould, read a message from the President, in which he says the Government will only change in form; and that, devoted to the great interests which are brought forth by intellect and carried out by peace, it will, as in the past, maintain itself within the limits of moderation. This message was received with unanimous acclamations of *Vive l'Empereur!*

Orders have been sent to the port of L'Orient from Paris, that the screw line-of-battle ships "Annibal" and "Wagram" shall be completed in the course of next year, and that a screw frigate of the first class shall be built.

In Tuscany, the Grand Duke has re-established the guillotine for crimes against religion, overt offences against the Government, murder, and robbery with violence. Execution of the law is to be speedy. False testimony "in favour of the accused," seven years' hard labour. The police are armed with new authority, giving them a discretionary power to punish, even when offences are not proved, and power to search on suspicion.

The Sardinian Parliament met on the 19th, and held a formal sitting. Massimo d'Azeglio was present, sitting in the Centre. Count Cavour had been very unwell, but was now recovered. There were not enough deputies present to make a House on the 20th; but in the committees it was resolved that a deputation of the House should attend the funeral of the Abbé Gioberti.

The remains of the Abbé arrived at Turin on the memorable 18th November, and were placed in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Vienna, upon authority which he deems excellent, that Sardinia has applied to Austria for an auxiliary corps. No grounds for such an application are mentioned, nor, indeed, are the relations subsisting between the Cavour Cabinet and the Austrian Government very intelligible. The official *Oest Correspondenz* has published a laudation of Count Cavour. It is now stated that Count Appony, Austrian Minister at Turin, has received orders to return to his post, which he left some time since, pursuant to instructions from Vienna.

Accounts from the United States are not very important. The Japan expedition was to sail about the 1st inst. Intelligence has been received in New York of the defeat of the Mexican forces near Rio Grande. The eight slaves who were brought by Lemmon from Virginia to New York, *in transitu* for Texas, had been set at liberty by the decision of the New York judges, who ruled that they did not come within the character of fugitive slaves, as contemplated in the act of Congress.

Very extensive funeral ceremonies in commemoration of Daniel Webster's memory took place in New York and other chief cities of the Union on the 16th instant.

The Havannah papers publish a telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing that Captain Porter's conduct had merited disapprobation, and that he was removed from the command of any steamer touching at the port.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**THE DUKE OF OLDENBURG**, who hitherto asserted his right of next succession in Holstein and part of Schleswig, has now acceded to the London treaty of the 8th of May, for regulating the Danish succession.

**THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG** was celebrated at St. Petersburg on the 4th, at the church of St. John of Jerusalem. The Emperor, his sons, and all the Foreign Ministers, attended.

**THE BURMESE WAR—CAPTURE OF PROME.**—The telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the overland mail, is to the following effect:—"Prome was captured on the 9th of October, by the force under the command of Commodore Lambert and General Godwin. Very little resistance was made by the Burmese, the British loss only amounting to one man killed, and six wounded. Five thousand Burmese were posted about six miles from Prome, but General Godwin did not wish to attack them until he was reinforced. The admiral had died of cholera, but the troops were particularly healthy. The campaign was considered virtually at an end, and orders were expected hourly for the annexation of Pegu."



M. OWEN JONES and Mr. Digby Wyatt were at Munich on the 17th, engaged in taking models of ancient and modern specimens of art for the Crystal Palace.

THE AUSTRALIAN PACKET "MELBOURNE" was expected to leave Lisbon for Australia on the 21st. Some of the passengers have come home in the "Tagus;" and some of the crew have mutinied rather than proceed in her. The directors have been obliged to procure a new captain.

M. LAMARTINE.—The *Journal de Saône et Loire* says—"We see by advertisements that M. de Lamartine is offering for sale the fine lands and Chateau of Monceau, near Maçon. We do not doubt that such a splendid property will find purchasers; but we deplore the sad necessities which compel our illustrious neighbour, no doubt with sorrow, to deprive himself of this family estate and residence."

THE ARAB CHIEF, Abd-el-Kader, was allowed to record his vote for the restoration of the Empire.

THE EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—Despatches and private letters have arrived at the Foreign-office and the Prussian Embassy from the expedition in the interior of Africa, conducted by Barth and Overweg. From the end of March to the end of May last, Dr. Overweg made a successful journey from Kuka in a south-westerly direction, and reached to within 150 English miles of Yaoba, the great towns of the Fellatahs, while Dr. Barth went south-east on a journey to the powerful kingdom of Baghirimi. On the 15th of August, the date of Overweg's latest letter, the former had not yet returned from that country to rejoin his companion at Kuka, their intention then being to push on to the south, towards the Indian Ocean, which to reach is their ultimate goal and the grand object of their gigantic journey, and which other three or four years will be necessary to bring to a close.

UNCLE TOM ABROAD.—The success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the continent has been very nearly as remarkable as in this country and in America. At Paris, not fewer than three of the principal daily newspapers, the *Presse*, the *Siècle*, and the *Pays*, are giving literal translations of it in their *feuilletons*; most of the other journals have elaborately reviewed and quoted from it; and five or six complete translations of it have been bought by publishers. It is, besides, to be prepared for the stage. It has also been translated into Italian, and is to be produced in Spanish at Madrid. In Germany several translations are preparing.

THE WEATHER AND THE INUNDATIONS.—At Nottingham the floods have risen for the third time in consequence of the continued rains. The waters of the Severn are still rising. In Montgomeryshire they have reached within 2½ inches of the height they had attained a fortnight ago, which was the greatest height to which they had risen since the year 1795. The miserable state of the poor may be imagined. Heavy and continuous rain fell in most towns of the West Riding on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, and with its usual consequences. The rivers in all instances have been unusually swollen, and down towards Goole and Selby the waters have overflowed the banks to a serious extent, hundreds of acres being placed under water. The heavy rains have again caused the river Avon to overflow its banks. In Buscot, Lechlade, Clonfield, &c., a great number of families are compelled to reside in the upper parts of their houses, and many of the roads are utterly impassable except on horseback or in carriages. At Cricklade, owing to the continual excessive rains, the whole of the surrounding farms are under water, labour is quite suspended, and great numbers are thrown out of employment. Serious results are anticipated if the rain continues much longer. The water in the Thames, during Friday afternoon, again rose to a considerable altitude, and in many places ran over the low lands. At Maidenhead, Reading, Ealing, and Uxbridge, the principal corn-fields are some feet under water. Several places alongside of the North-Western, Great Northern, Great Western, and Eastern Counties lines, present large sheets of water, so deep that boats were obliged to be employed to convey the inhabitants to and from their houses. A month of nearly unceasing rains, or inundations rather, in Ireland, was on Sunday diversified by a heavy fall of snow, the first of the season, accompanied by a piercing wind from north-west, which, setting in before 3 o'clock, lasted, with short intervals, throughout the rest of the evening.

SEVEN TONS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Yesterday week three vessels arrived in the river Thames from Australia, with the extraordinary quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. The ship "Dido" is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The "Neptune," with 17,000 ounces; the "Andromache," 42,051 ounces; and other ships, with as valuable freights, are nearly due. We have heard (says *Herapath's Journal*) that the underwriters of Lloyd's, having insured the incoming gold to the extent of £6,000,000 decline to go further.

THE DIORAMA AND THE BAPTISTS.—It is currently reported that Mr. Peto, M.P., has purchased the building known as the Diorama, Regent's Park, for the purpose of converting it into a Baptist Chapel. The name of a respected Baptist minister in the provinces has been mentioned as likely to occupy the pulpit; but at present, for obvious reasons, we refrain from naming the reverend gentleman. The purchase money is said to be about £4,000.—*Patriot*.

#### THE POLITE FRENCH AND PACIFIC ENGLISH.

About three months ago a national address to the citizens of Nantes, repudiating the invasion panic, and expressing a wish to live in peace and concord with the French people, was forwarded from this town through the medium of the French Consul. This document had received 2,400 signatures, including those of the two members for Newcastle, five magistrates, several aldermen, members of the Town Council, and public officers, as well as those of several ministers, merchants, manufacturers, coalowners, shipowners, tradesmen, and individuals of the working classes. The highly-esteemed Consul of France at this port, M. Goepp, has this week placed in the hands of the originators of this address, the following communication from the Mayor of Nantes, accompanied by a note, in which he says:—"You will see by this letter, that the address of the inhabitants of Newcastle has produced a great sensation, and that the citizens of Nantes are disposed to express, in reply, their gratitude for the friendly and benevolent sentiments that have been so nobly brought before them."

The Mayor of the City of Nantes to the French Consul of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SIR.—It was not till the 12th of this month that, through the medium of the Prefect of this Department, I received the very cordial address that the honourable inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne have had the generous consideration to present to their friends and brethren, the inhabitants of the city of Nantes. This document was announced to me long since, and I have been surprised at the delay I experienced in receiving it. The transmission of it, which has been made through the double medium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, and the just admiration of it—which has, doubtless, been the object in its course—have caused the delay that I regretted so keenly. It is with a feeling of very great satisfaction that I have exhibited and contemplated this address; but that which has touched me yet more deeply, is the expression of sentiments so frank, so faithful, so benevolent, that it contains for my fellow-citizens. They have been at once informed of the message by the insertion of a letter from M. the Prefect, which has appeared in the *Nantes Courier* of the 13th inst., but I am myself also going to bring immediately before them the very words of this fraternal epistle. Especially I have wished, by the return of the courier, to remove your anxiety respecting its receipt, and that of the honourable citizens of Newcastle. Be so good then, sir, I beg you, as to set them at ease upon this subject, and thank them in my name, as in that of my fellow-citizens, for the benevolent step which they have taken on our behalf, and with respect to which we shall not be slow to reply, in a manner as frank as it will be sympathetic.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high regard,

The Mayor of the City of Nantes, Deputy of the Legislative Body,  
FERDINAND FAYRE.

The letter of the Prefect, which appeared in the *Nantes Courier* of the 13th inst., is equally cordial.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The passenger train which leaves Birmingham at 5 p.m. for London, on the newly opened line in connexion with the Great Western Railway, reached the Heyford station between 8 and 9 on Friday, about 15 minutes behind time. The train was being backed across the metals to a goods shed, in order to take up a loaded truck, when just as about one-half of it had passed over the down line into the siding leading to the shed, the whistle of the engine of the express, which left Paddington terminus at 6, and was due at the station—where, however, it had not to stop—was heard. The under-guard instantly called out to the driver of the Birmingham train, which was being shunted, "Good God! bear a hand and be quick, here's the express coming!" The driver did all he could to expedite the backing and to get clear of the main rails, but in consequence of their greasy state, resulting from the wet weather, the driving wheels would not bite so effectually as could be desired. However, in another moment or so the engine would have been clear of the line, when the express came up, and the two locomotives came in contact with fearful violence. The shock is described to have been very severe, as may be judged by the rate express trains on this railway generally travel. The company represent that the passengers escaped unhurt, but accounts from Birmingham intimate that two at least were much injured. Unhappily, the driver of the express engine lost his life. His name was George Thompson. He had been some years in the service of the company, and was considered a very careful officer. His body was found about thirty yards from the scene of the accident, and it is conjectured that, observing the impending danger, he jumped off and perished. The fireman kept to the engine and was saved. Had the express come up half a minute earlier, it must have cut into the carriages and passengers. As quickly as practicable the trains were restarted to their respective destinations, and on Saturday a coroner's inquest was held upon the body of the unfortunate engine-driver. An adjournment took place for a few days.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—A movement has sprung up in this town for the establishment of a library freely open to the public, on a plan similar to those which have added a new grace and dignity to Liverpool, Manchester, and some other of our large towns.—*Sunderland News*.

THE MURDER NEAR WARWICK.—Henry Blackband, son of the aged couple who were murdered near Stafford, has been committed for trial for the murder, with three others, all Irishmen.

#### NEW RAILWAY BILLS.

Notices of application to Parliament in the ensuing session have been given for upwards of 150 railway bills. Independent of various intended applications to Parliament by existing companies for branch railways and extensions, numerous notices have been given of intended application for bills to incorporate new companies to construct railways. Among the new companies proposed to be incorporated are those to make the following lines; viz.—A railway from Cheltenham to Oxford; from Dean Forest to Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool; from Dorchester to Exeter; from Strood to Canterbury and Chatham; from the Great Western, at Bristol, to the mouth of the Avon; from Lewes to Tonbridge, with branches to the Brighton Railway; from Oxford to the South-Western, at Brentford; from Enniskillen to Sligo; from Leicester to the Great Northern at Hitchin; from Deptford to Tonbridge, and a branch to Maidstone; from Tynemouth to Morpeth, with branches to several collieries; from the London and North-Western, near Willesden, to the East and West India Dock line, near Kentish-town; from the Great Northern, at Spalding, to the East Anglian, at Sutton; from the Trent Valley line at Nuneaton, to the Midland, near Leicester; from Plymouth to Tavistock; from the Great Western Railway to the West London, with branches to Hammersmith and to the South-Western Railway, at Battersea—also an extension to Milbank, Westminster, and to the Thames-tunnel, with branches passing through Camberwell, and Peckham, to the Forest-hill station of the Brighton Railway, and to the Greenwich Railway, at Deptford; from the Coxhoe station of the Clarence Railway to Sunderland; from the South-Western Railway, at Battersea, to the Forest-hill station of the Brighton Railway, and to the Crystal Palace line, and also to Lewisham; from Allahabad to Agra, Delhi, and Lahore; from Battersea to the Crystal Palace Park, with branches to the Norwood station of the Brighton Railway and to Battersea-bridge; from the South-Western at Wimbeldon to the Epsom branch at Croydon; from Hereford to Worcester; from the Great Northern at Barnet to the London and North-Western at Willesden; from Hackney to Walthamstow and Woodford; from the London and North-Western, at Milverton, to Stratford-upon-Avon and to Leamington; from the Blackwall Railway, at Bow, to Theydon, with branches to the Northern and Eastern at Leyton, to the Eastern Counties at Bow and West Ham, and to the East and West India Dock line at Bow.

COOLNESS.—Last week the gable end of the Hare and Hounds Inn, Barnsley, fell down, fortunately without injuring any of the inmates. According to a local paper, a lodger sleeping in the room adjoining the wall was not awoken by the noise, and on the landlord going to him and telling him to get up, as the house was falling, he made answer by saying, "It may fall, then. I've paid for my bed, and I'll take good care that I have my sleep out." Thus the lodger laid his wonted time, exposed to the weather and the gaze of a large number of persons that had been drawn there by the accident. This story reminds us of the man who, being shaken up, and told that the house was on fire, turned round again to sleep, and said, "Well, you must speak to my wife; I don't meddle with household affairs." And of the other member of the same cool family who, when told in bed that his wife had expired, nestled under the clothes, and murmured, "Dear me, how sorry I shall be in the morning." There is really something grand in coolness of this description.—*The Builder*.

AN IDIOT AND HIS BURIED MOTHER.—There resides in Castlewellan, in the county Down, a poor idiot, whose mother died and was buried, about five weeks ago in Bryansford churchyard. The helpless lad was evidently deeply affected by the loss he had sustained, and last week, conceiving that his fond parent had not been interred as she ought to have been, and that her body was floating in water under the soil, he proceeded with wheelbarrow and spade to the grave, disinterred the remains, and carried them away. The operation was witnessed by several neighbours, who, when they attempted to interfere, were obliged to withdraw, the idiot threatening their lives, imagining, it is believed, that they had some interest in the body and were resolved at all hazards to obtain it. The parties in question, finding they were unable to restrain him, gave immediate information to the police, and in a short time the unfortunate idiot, who had the coffin placed on a wheelbarrow, and was on his way with it to the mountains, was arrested, and was obliged to return. He was subsequently allowed, under surveillance, to carry off his wonderful burden, and it is stated, that during three days and nights he proceeded in the manner described among and over the mountains in the neighbourhood; that he dug three graves which did not seem to satisfy him, and that eventually exhausted by fatigue he reached Rostrevor, where he had the remains decently and carefully interred.—*Banner of Ulster*.

LUCKY ADVENTURES AT THE GOLD DIOPHOS.—On Saturday six seamen arrived at the Sailors' Home, Well-street, bringing with them loose gold dust amounting in value to £2,500, the produce of their labour at the Australian gold diggings. The process of melting and assaying was prepared for them through the instrumentality of the officers of that institution, and the full value procured from the Bank of England. The men are now returning to their homes, and these large sums will be sent to meet them, without any risk or deduction.







has extracted at least 80 per cent. of a very marketable commodity from the old rubbish. There is still a residuum of fifty-three members, who are probably at this moment the most insoluble substance on the face of the earth."

**ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The Hudson's Bay Company are about to despatch a boat expedition to the Arctic Sea, for the purpose of completing the survey of the northern shores of America, comparatively a small portion of which (probably from 300 to 400 miles) now remains unexplored. It is to be under the command of Mr. John Rae, the well-known explorer of the Arctic regions.

**DUTY ON SILKS.**—The Manchester manufacturers of broad silk have memorialized the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the repeal of the import duty on foreign silk goods. The effect of this duty, they say, is to make an impression that English goods are inferior to French and Swiss; and the memorialists believe that Free-trade would extend our manufactures.

**THREE FACTORIES** have been destroyed by fire in the West Riding of Yorkshire. One was a cloth factory and other property at Elland, near Halifax. A second was the extensive cloth factory of Messrs. Norton, at Clayton West, near Huddersfield, which was totally consumed on Wednesday evening last, and will, it is said, entail a loss of £9,000; and on Thursday morning a large worsted manufactory, four stories high, at Legrams, near Bradford, with all its valuable machinery and other contents, was destroyed by fire. It is understood that the fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a boy who was employed to light the gas in the mill before the usual hour of commencing work. The loss will be many thousands of pounds, which, however, is covered by insurance.

**PARTY INTOLERANCE.**—Last week, we found the Town Hall of Great Marlow refused for a meeting called to build a British School. Now, the Mechanics' Institution have been refused the County Hall for a lecture to prove that the Bible is true; and two clergymen have been the means of this refusal—the Rev. M. H. J. Kerr, the Rev. C. E. Gray! The gentleman who was to lecture is the man whose name is famous all over the world for his magnificent discoveries at Nineveh—A. H. Layard, M.P.—*Bucks Advertiser*.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, December 1.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### MINISTERS' MONEY.

Mr. FAGAN moved yesterday evening for a committee of the House on Thursday next, to consider the law relating to ministers' money in Ireland, with the view of repealing that rate or tax; and further, to consider the Church Temporalities Act, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide a substitute out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The late First Minister and the present Home Secretary had pledged themselves respectively to bring in a bill to abolish this grievous tax, and the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were in so prosperous a condition—and he showed how they might be still further increased—that they could, without inconvenience, bear this paltry charge, which did not exceed £15,000 a-year.

Mr. WALPOLE said the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would not be available for such a purpose. The Government were, however, now in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on the subject, and if the hon. member would withdraw his motion they would pledge themselves to take the case into their own hands. As a matter of form Lord JOHN MANNERS moved the previous question. Mr. NAPIER assured the house of the sincerity of the Government in undertaking to introduce the subject.

Mr. HUME, in agreeing with the general opinion as to ministers' money in Ireland, called attention to the annuity-tax in Scotland, as a similar grievance.

After a short discussion, in which Serjeant MURPHY, Lord BERNARD, Mr. MAGUIRE, Sir J. V. SHELLEY, Mr. FORTESCUE, Captain JONES, and Mr. MONSELL, took part, Mr. FAGAN, not considering the Government pledged on the subject, refused to withdraw his motion.

On a division, the motion was lost by 140 against 94.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, Earl CLARENDON, in presenting a petition from certain Presbyterian clergymen in Ireland, stated that apprehensions had been excited in that country by a speech of Earl Derby's last session, from which it had been inferred that Government contemplated some change in the system of Irish national education. The Earl of DERBY repeated that the Government did not contemplate any change of the kind.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that he should move a resolution in favour of Free-trade, similar to that which had been recently carried in the other House. The Earl of DERBY suggested that it should be such as could be unanimously agreed to, and that the notice should be delayed until Thursday, in order that the terms of it might be arranged.

Mr. G. W. HAMILTON stated, in answer to Lord D. STUART, that the Post-office letter-carriers would not for the present be prohibited from receiving Christmas-boxes.

Lord STANLEY stated, in reply to Viscount Goderich, that it was true a Mr. Stead had been arrested and ill-treated by the Prussian authorities, owing to a misapprehension, but that they had since explained and apologized.

## DIVISION ON MINISTERS' MONEY.

The following are the names of the minority (94) who voted last night with Mr. Fagan:—

Baines, Rt. Hon. M	T Goodman, Sir G	Mulgrave, Earl of
Ball, J	Gowar, Hon. F L	Murrough, J P
Barnes, T	Grace, O D J	Norreys, Sir D J
Bell, J	Greene, J	O'Brien, C
Bellew, Captain	Greville, Colonel F	O'Brien, P
Berkeley, Hon. C F	Hastie, Alexander	O'Brien, Sir T
Bowyer, G	Hastie, Archibald	O'Flaherty, A
Brady, J	Heard, J I	Otway, A J
Bright, J	Henchy, D. O'C	Pellatt, A
Brotherton, J	Higgins, G G O	Pinney, W
Brown, H	Hindley, G	Pollard-Urquhart, W
Burke, Sir T J	Hume, J	Potter, R
Butler, C S	Keating, R	Power, N
Byng, Hon. G H C	Kennedy, T	Price, W P
Challis, Mr. Aldman	Kirk, W	Roche, E B
Cheetham, J	Laslett, W	Russell, F W
Clay, J	Lawless, Hon. C	Sadler, J
Clay, Sir W	Loveden, P	Sadler, J
Cobden, R	Lucas, F	Scully, V
Coffin, W	M'Cann, J	Shee, W
Crossley, F	M'Gregor, J	Shelley, Sir J V
Devereux, J T	M'Mahon, P	Smith, Rt. Hon. R V
Duffy, C G	Magan, W H	Sullivan, M
Duncan, G	Maguire, J F	Swift, R
Esmonde, J	Meagher, T	Thompson, G
Fergus, J	Massey, W N	Thornely, T
Fitzgerald, J D	Miall, E	Towneley, C
Fitzgerald, Sir J F	Milner, W M E	Villiers, Hon. C P
Fortescue, C	Mitchell, T A	Whitbread, S
Gardner, R	Moleworth, Sir W	Wilkinson, W A
Gibson, Rt. Hon. T M	Moore, G H	Williams, W
Goderich, Viscount		

## REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A meeting "of the Friends of the University of London" was held yesterday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, "to adopt measures for urging on the Legislature the claim of the University to be represented in Parliament." Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., F.R.S., acted as chairman. The room was tolerably well filled. Among those present were:—Right Hon. E. Strutt, M.P., R. P. Collier, M.P., P. M'Mahon, M.P., T. Thornely, M.P., T. Barnes, M.P., Dr. A. Billing, F. H. Goldsmid, Esq., Dr. W. Smith, Professor Dr. Carpenter, E. W. Field, Esq., J. Taylor, Esq., and J. F. Gibson, Esq.

It was intimated that letters expressing approval of the movement had been received from Lord Montagu, Earl Fortescue, and the following members of the House of Commons:—George Hadfield, Alderman Challis, Edward Miall, J. Cheetham, P. M'Mahon, Sir J. V. Shelley, R. P. Collier, Sir De L. Evans, J. Bell, J. Pilkington, A. H. Layard, W. Ewart, J. Kershaw, J. H. Sotherton, Sir J. Duke, Sir G. Goodman, Thomas Barnes, S. M. Peto, A. Pellatt, R. Milligan, W. Scholefield, Sir W. Clay, and G. F. Muntz.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said that the three existing academical constituencies, Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, already returned two members each; and he thought, the principle being thus adopted of securing a representation for the highly educated and scholastic classes of the country, that the University of London had a very fair claim. The instances were numerous of the want in Parliament of some scientific members; and he illustrated the argument by the case of the committee on the ventilation of mines, the report of which was found to be utterly impracticable.

Dr. Foster (one of the hon. secretaries of the Committees of Graduates, with whom the movement originates) read a "report," drawn up by the committee, containing a full statement of the facts and of the arguments for the case of the promoters of the claims of the University, which have, for the most part, already appeared in our columns. He concluded by reading a lengthy list of members of the Council and the Senate, and of the different provincial colleges who had given in their adherence to the movement.

Mr. T. Thornely, M.P., adduced as an argument in favour of the object, that the London University would be likely to return to Parliament such men as Mr. Macaulay, when he was rejected by Edinburgh, and such men as Sir John Romilly, who was now the rejected of a populous constituency. He concluded by moving:—

That the meeting of friends of the University of London having heard the statement presented by the Graduates' Committee, is of opinion that the time has come for erecting the University into a Parliamentary constituency, and pledges itself to support this object by all the means in its power.

Mr. Collier, M.P., seconded the resolution, and it having been put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Mahon, M.P., moved the next resolution:—

That the M.P.'s, members of the Senate, and of the colleges of the University, and of the Graduates' Committee, and the friends in London and the provinces who have already joined the movement, be requested to act as a Committee for promoting this object, and to take such steps as they deem advisable in regard to it, with power to add to their number.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Thorogood, and carried. Resolutions in favour of a subscription to defray expenses, and adopting a petition to Parliament, were carried, after speeches from Dr. Wood, Dr. Harris, Mr. H. Bateman, Mr. F. H. Goldsmid, and Dr. William Smith.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.**—The returns of the votes, as published in the *Moniteur*, are as follows:—

Yes .....	7,776,916
No .....	248,431

Six departments are yet incomplete, and the civil votes of Constantine and Oran, and those of the army of Algiers and Italy, are not comprised in the above. To-morrow (Thursday), at 10, the result of the vote will be proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. At 12, Louis Napoleon will leave St. Cloud, and enter Paris as Emperor by the triumphal arch of L'Etoile, where he will be received by General Magnan and all the general officers in Paris. The Princes Jerome and Napoleon Bonaparte and the ministers will receive and congratulate his Majesty at the Tuilleries. The Empire will be solemnly proclaimed throughout France on Sunday, December 5. A domiciliary visit in search of seditious papers has been made at the Bishop of Lucon's palace.

**PRUSSIA.**—The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Prussian Government has resolved to propose to the chamber, not only an augmentation of the budget of war, but also of that of worship, chiefly with the view of affording the evangelical church the means of combatting the propaganda hostile to Protestantism.

**ARCHBISHOP CULLEN'S FIRST PASTORAL.**—The new Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland has just issued his first address to the faithful. It thus refers to proselytizers at home and abroad:—

The advocates of all that is intolerant and persecuting among us, they appear in foreign countries as the ardent apostles of liberty; while endeavouring to forge new chains for their Catholic countrymen at home, they proclaim themselves in distant lands as the friends of the captive, anxious to burst his fetters, and to throw open his prison doors; denouncing our constitutional efforts to obtain redress of grievances as seditious and disloyal, they seem linked in purpose and companionship with all the troubled and disaffected spirits of the continent, sapping the security of government, and scattering on all sides the fires of revolution. Pretending that they appeal to the impartial decision of reason alone on the subject of religion, they go around with the mammon of iniquity amid the victims of physical and moral destitution; and the famine-stricken, the infant, the orphan, the deaf, the mute, the helpless and unfortunate of every grade—in a word, all those who are incapable of forming an opinion for themselves, are the favourite objects of the zeal of those preachers of private judgment. Such being their characteristic mode of action, we should not be surprised that they have selected as the types and exponents of their system, as the heroes whom they venerate, degraded and profligate apostates from distant countries—men who have astonished and shocked the moral world by the prodigy of their crimes, the recklessness of their calumnies, or the daring excess of their blasphemies.

**THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT EXETER.**—The inquiry as to the death of Mr. Wreford, at Exeter, has terminated by the jury coming to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant them in bringing in a verdict of murder, and they therefore returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The young woman, Maria Slee, is still in custody, and it is likely she will be charged with stealing the £80 from Mr. Wreford.

**REPRESENTATION OF MERTHYR.**—Mr. James, a barrister, has come forward as a Liberal candidate, in room of Sir John Guest, deceased. There is little chance for a Tory.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—About twelve o'clock on Saturday night last a man named Knox, residing in the Dog Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne, attempted to murder his wife as well as take away his own life. They were sitting at supper, something was said that displeased him, when he struck a carving-knife into her chest, withdrawing it immediately, and then plunged it in his own. The woman was desperately wounded, and two of the magistrates being called in to take her depositions stood in the house a considerable time expecting that she could not recover. She revived, however, and is now likely to get better. The brutal assassin was not so severely cut. He is in custody and under remand till Monday next. He has led a wandering and dissolute life, returning home for a few weeks and then away again. The unfortunate woman, his wife, is an orderly and very respectable woman.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1825.

With a very limited supply of Grain and Flour our trade in Wheat and Flour is very buoyant, Barley, Oats, Beans and Peas are fully as dear.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

# THE NONCONFORMIST,

A LONDON WEEKLY JOURNAL,  
EDITED BY EDWARD MIALI, M.P.

The *Nonconformist* is an organ of advanced ecclesiastical and political opinions. It has been established upwards of eleven years, and, with a view to greater variety of news, has been enlarged three times since its commencement. It is now one of the largest-sized newspapers published, containing twenty-four pages, or seventy-two columns of closely-printed matter; and is thus enabled to realize the characteristics of AN INTERESTING FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

It contains—Articles on the leading Ecclesiastical and Political Topics of the week, by experienced writers.—The pith of the Week's News, in an attractive form, and suitable for family reading.—Carefully prepared digest of Parliamentary Intelligence.—Reports of Religious, Educational, and Philanthropic Meetings.—Correspondence, Domestic and Colonial.—Summary of Trade, and Commercial News.—Gossip and Gleanings.—Reviews of New Books.—Literary Extracts, &c.

The articles in the *Nonconformist* are extensively quoted by the provincial and colonial newspapers, and the highest testimony has been borne to its merits. The following are one or two extracts from contemporary literature:—

"On many subjects one of the ablest writers of the weekly press."—*Westminster Review*.

"The Dissenters of Great Britain owe much to the *Nonconformist*. Of the ability with which it has been carried on there can be but one opinion, and on the question of its fidelity the verdict must be equally unanimous."—*Eclectic Review*.

"The *Nonconformist* has done faithful and efficient service to the cause of civil and religious freedom."—*Leeds Times*.

Published every Wednesday afternoon, by WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill (who will be happy to supply, free of expense, a parcel of circulars, and copies of the above as a hand-bill, to any friends who may be desirous of circulating them).

Terms of Subscription:—6s. 6d. per quarter, 13s. per half year, or £1 6s. per annum, in advance.

The First Number of our Thirteenth Volume, printed in New Type, will appear on January 5th, 1853, on and after which date the *Nonconformist* will be published at 69, Fleet-street, instead of 4, Horse-shoe-court. It is requested that all letters to the Editor be sent to the latter address, as heretofore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A very sanguine "Sunday-school Teacher," opposed to the opening of the New Crystal Palace on Sunday, makes this novel, but we think very impracticable, proposal:—"Let the friends of religion set about raising a fund for the erection of a similar building on a site nearer the metropolis. In this all could unite—Churchman and Dissenter—the wealthy bishop as well as the humble Sunday-school teacher, with friends of the working classes of every name. The understanding should be, that when the Exhibition is prepared the poor shall be admitted at every possible time on the week-day free of expense. A movement for a half Saturday holiday might also favour the scheme. I am persuaded that this might be accomplished, and it would be a means, probably, of alluring many from the Sunday place of resort at Sydenham. Missionaries would aid the good design by furnishing curiosities from foreign climes. My mite I would gladly throw in with those of thousands of my fellow-labourers."

"Heyday, and what next?"—At this busy period we have no room for his lucubrations.

"Samuel Clarkson" will see that Sir W. Clay has given notice of a bill to be brought in after the Christmas holidays for the abolition of church-rates. We may, perhaps, find room for a portion of his letter next week.

"G. Slater."—The main point he inquires about was replied to in our last number.

"J. L."—We will endeavour to carry out his suggestion in our new volume.

"Libertas."—That his lines on Italy are *impromptu* is just the reason of their non-insertion. Had they been more elaborate, they would have been more worthy of publication.

We have a letter from Dr. David Griffiths Jones, in answer to that of Mr. M'Laren, on the subject of the patient over whose body an inquest was held in consequence, chiefly, of an insertion by Mr. M'Laren in the Registry of Deaths of his opinion that death resulted in part from the homœopathic practice adopted. We are sorry that it is quite out of our power to give it insertion. In the first place, its length is against it; and, secondly, its contents are wholly unfit for our columns, and could appropriately find a place only in a medical journal. On several matters of fact, however, we may state that Dr. Jones fully disposes of Mr. M'Laren's assertions, and, in our judgment, which in this instance is impartial, proves that he has been unfairly treated, and that several of the representations of Mr. M'Laren, intended to bear against homœopathic practice, are not borne out by the facts of the case.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1852.

## SUMMARY.

THE cessation of the controversy that has for twelve or fourteen years vexed the ear of

Parliament and the public, is the great event of the week—and the absorbing interest it has excited leaves us little else to chronicle or comment upon. The circumstances and conditions of this great constitutional settlement are described and discussed at ample length in other columns. Here, we have only to record, which we do with the warmest satisfaction, that Free-trade has received the final and almost unanimous ratification of the British Parliament.

As this result has been achieved, thanks to Lord Palmerston, without involving a Ministerial crisis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will positively, on Friday next, unroll the wizard scroll which contains, no doubt, his promised scheme for the re-adjustment of taxation on a basis satisfactory to all classes of the community. Gratuitous anticipations of this fiscal wonder are, of course, rife enough; just as the winner of the Derby or Oaks is always to be known on application to a "prophet." They have all, however, the defect of being too obvious: Mr. Disraeli would scarcely have buried himself through the autumn at Hughenden Manor, for the concoction of a scheme which any one could pick off the surface of his old speeches. From the contrariety of the assurances given by the Chancellor and the Home Secretary to the House, the other evening, we must conclude either that Mr. Walpole is not in the secret, or is a less honest man than he is reputed to be.

It is remarkable that in the last as in the first Parliament elected on the issue, "Free-trade versus Protection," a large portion of the opening session will be consumed in trying disputed returns. No less than 120 of the 654 gentlemen returned at the late general election, are petitioned against! In 1841, a similar number of objections were made in concert, and chiefly with a view to the compromise of seats—in the present case, there is room for suspicion of a similar complicity and design. It will be seen from a list given elsewhere, that the popular triumphs achieved at Leicester and Norwich are to be disputed in the committee-room of the House of Commons. Mr. Berkeley will, no doubt, make good use of these facts, general and particular, in introducing the motion of which he has thus early given notice; and Mr. T. Duncombe will find in them arguments for even larger changes than the adoption of voting by ballot.

A large demand will also be made upon the time of the Legislature by bills for the construction of railways and other public works. The catalogue given in another column will doubtless prove but as the drops that prelude the shower. The savings of our two or three years of plenty are already urgent for reproductive investment. It is cheering to observe the disposition of our monied class to risk their property rather in domestic than foreign speculations; and that these speculations, thus far, tend to works of indisputable public utility—such as the complete environment and direct penetration of London by railways; the closer connexion of the opposite extremities of England; the construction of new waterworks for the metropolis; the building of docks and harbours at points that will open up new centres of commercial activity. While money is thus plentiful, and ere its employment be decided on, we entreat the wealthy to remember the claims upon them of the poor, and to temper the pursuit of gain with a fixed determination to promote the healthful lodgment and elevating recreation of the millions, who are powerless in their individual isolation, and have yet to learn for themselves methods of safe and serviceable combination.

But, hark! while we boast of our industrial activity, and plead for philanthropic aims, a rude note of preparation breaks upon us. The noise of hammers and saws that we hear is not that alone of the peaceful workshop—it is the clang of the arsenal. Carriages are being constructed, we are told, for 200 additional guns; 5,000 seamen, and a proportionate number of marines, are to be asked of Parliament, with money for the purchase of 1,000 artillery horses; and the increase of the vote for steam machinery to the incredible amount of £350,000. Except Ministers can show far stronger grounds for apprehension than have yet appeared, and that the fifteen or sixteen millions annually expended on warlike establishments are more effectively expended than is at present believed, they will find it difficult to impose these additional burdens on a people no less terrible than long-suffering. "A Tax-payer," with sensitive promptitude, summons financial reformers to take their stand at once upon the refusal of larger estimates.

The Republic of France is no more. Even the name of that brilliant and hopeful creation ceases on the anniversary of the crime which destroyed the thing. To-morrow, President Bonaparte will go in military state to St. Cloud, and return as Emperor Napoleon the Third. The result of the polling will probably be emblazoned in figures somewhat larger than the 7,500,000 which proclaimed the decennial Presidency. No one believes that even a moiety of that number of votes

have been given for the empire; but if France consents to be thus calumniated, she must be taken to approve the deed she is lyingly affirmed to have done.—In apprehension that "Emperor of France" means also "King of Italy," Sardinia is reported to have applied for Austrian protection; while, to intensify the loyalty of his people the Duke of Tuscany sets up the guillotine, and to secure the sympathies of Europe, refuses to release the Madias.—Alighting on the other side of the equator, we find our General Godwin repeating, with formal fuss, the capture of Prome—previously accomplished for him by the commander of a steamer—and fearing, or affecting to fear, some five thousand Burmese, who, on their part, display equal indisposition to attack him. Of a truth, this is "playing at soldiers." The gentlest of poets tells us, "were nations wise," they'd "wrest the truncheon from such puny hands."

## WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

## TO THE READERS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

LAST week, we brought down our "Notes" to Tuesday night, and included in them a sketch of the commencement of the great debate on "Our Commercial Legislation." It will, perhaps, be convenient to follow this subject without interruption to its close. On Thursday evening, then, we enter a crowded House. Before five o'clock every available seat in the body of the House is filled, and the members' galleries exhibit a considerable number of occupants. The two galleries known as "the Strangers'" and "the Speaker's," are crammed, and that allotted to illustrious visitors makes a goodly show of auditors, conspicuous among whom are our Parsee friends once more. The preliminary business is got through—certain members sworn, certain questions asked and answered. The House expects the rising of Sir E. B. Lytton, who moved the adjournment on Tuesday night. There he is in his place, ready, no doubt, to place Protectionism in the warm sunlight of romance. But "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The literary baronet is anticipated. Another baronet, Sir W. Clay, starts up, and to the surprise of everybody but the few initiated, desires to be informed by Mr. Villiers and the Chancellor of the Exchequer respectively, whether they will withdraw their resolutions, in order to make way for that of Lord Palmerston. The Free-trade side of the House exhibits signs of impatience—the Ministerialists shout aloud their approbation. Instead, however, of Mr. Villiers, up starts Sir James Graham, who, to put himself within the technical boundaries of order, moves the adjournment of the House, and proceeds thereupon to explain the share he had taken in framing the original resolution intended to be submitted to the House, and to point out how all the parties consulted had desired to remove the question out of the region of party politics. The curious part of the business was that the resolution, as drawn up by Sir James, had been, unexpectedly by him, reproduced by Lord Palmerston, but with a phrase omitted which he had inserted to bar compensation. The House was now upon a new scent—a cross had been established. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden, and some other members, spoke in reference to the course which had been pursued by the leading Free-trade members in concocting the resolution so adroitly brought under the notice of the House by the noble member for Tiverton, and to the specific difference between it and Mr. Disraeli's amendment. When, however, it came out that Mr. Cobden had never seen the resolution which had gone the round of ex-ministers until submitted by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday night, the prospect of an early termination of the debate in an all but unanimous resolution became suddenly overcast, and was finally put an end to by Mr. Villiers, who, after explaining his motives in drafting the motion he had submitted, and disclaiming any other intention than that of securing a verdict satisfactory to the country on the question of Free-trade, declined withdrawing it in favour of Lord Palmerston's amendment. Sir James Graham then withdrew his motion for adjournment, and in a few minutes, after disposing of two or three matters still on the notice paper, the debate resumed its original course.

We forget. No, it was not quite so. The Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew the Government amendment, and Lord Palmerston proposed his in its stead. This done, Mr. Osborne rose, and in a slashing speech, full of wit and pungency, illustrated and duly characterised the audacity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Tuesday night's apology for the Protectionists. Mr. Disraeli was evidently ill, and shortly afterwards left the House. Mr. Ball again secured for himself a hearing—and, indeed, his voice, raised as it was to a roaring pitch at times, and his happy insensibility to hostile manifestations, might have commanded thus much, even if his adherence to all the fallacies of Protection had not put him



into the category of Parliamentary curiosities. Mr. Phillimore, on the side of the Liberals, and Mr. Bentinck on that of the Ministerialists, carried on the debate during an hour, devoted, for the most part, to conversation and refreshment—the last gentleman was wholly inaudible. Sir W. P. Wood then rose, and in a speech of greater decision and severity than we should have looked for from such a quarter, chastised the conduct of the Administration on this question, and gave good reasons for preferring Mr. Villiers's resolution to Lord Palmerston's amendment. This called up Sir John Pakington in defence of himself and colleagues. His speech left upon the mind an impression that he was irritated but weak—and several of his observations, after all that had passed during the evening, evinced a spitefulness at being called to account, and a total inability to defend his position. The debate was then adjourned.

Friday. The House again crowded at an early hour. Mr. Milner Gibson resumes the discussion, by a close, logical, and, in our judgment, unanswerable speech, impressively delivered, and judiciously short. He vindicates the original resolution, to the fullest satisfaction of those who are not disinclined by other than the simple merits of the question to vote for it. Mr. Gaskell follows on the Ministerial side—a good speaker with a bad cause. He is listened to, but not with breathless silence. Mr. Sydney Herbert succeeds him, and indicates the course about to be taken by the Peelites. Dissenting from his conclusions, we nevertheless admire his style of oratory, his genial spirit, and his hearty devotion to the memory of his great leader. He means to vote for Palmerston, but he does not spare Disraeli. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must inwardly quail when the honourable gentleman says that men are more humiliated by deeds than words, and when, pointing his finger at the Ministerial bench, he declares, "If I want to see humiliation, I have only to look there." Mr. Drummond quaintly expresses his mind in a few quietly-delivered sentences, which do justice to all parties. And now the debate begins to drag on wearily. The House rapidly thins. Bellamy's is crowded. Mr. Muntz, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Blackett, Col. Sibthorp, and Mr. Warner, let off their oratory at comparatively empty benches and a few inattentive members. Shall we have another adjournment? It seems like it—for no sooner does one speaker resume his seat, than a host of others spring up in a moment. One is glad to see Sir James Graham rise, assured that the leaders are about to bring the debate to a close. He opens well, and firmly—he closes inconsistently and weakly—in the beginning, cheered loudly by those at his back,—in the end, by those opposite to him. Mr. Philipps tries in vain to get a hearing, for the atmosphere is now becoming stormy, and every fresh aspirant is met with a running fire, or a perfect explosion, of cries, "Divide, divide." But Lord John Russell is a necessity which defies impatience. Somewhat hesitating in utterance, awkward and monotonous in manner, and still a Whig to the core, the noble lord supports the original resolution by a speech that compels admiration of his debating powers. One by one he takes up the main incidents of the discussion, and the chief points in dispute, and disposes of them just as every man of intelligence had previously done in his own mind, as they arose. Sterling common sense, shrewd judgment, and sinewy logic, relieved occasionally by sly pleasantry, pervade his speech, and explain his influence in the British House of Commons. Mr. Walpole follows him to vindicate the character of Lord Derby. Mr. Cobden, of course, cannot be refused an opportunity of speaking, probably, for the last time, on the question which may be regarded as his own. He is down upon Lord Palmerston with withering severity. He gives the Protectionists fair warning that if the question of "compensation" is to be opened, something more serious than an Anti-corn-law agitation will follow—and he expresses his astonishment that the friends of Sir R. Peel should vote against a resolution which declares the policy of their master in 1846 to have been "just." Mr. Gladstone thereupon deems it necessary to vindicate their course, which he attempts in a speech of great fluency, feeling, and power. Mr. Villiers makes a simple, straightforward reply. Two or three personal explanations follow, and the House divides. The result is so well known that we need not stay to specify it. Dexterity and intrigue succeeded in affirming Free-trade, and in throwing Free-traders overboard.

The debate on "commercial legislation" having been disposed of, we may now return to Wednesday morning, merely, however, to mention that Lord R. Grosvenor obtained the second reading of his bill to limit the time for taking the poll in county elections to one day, after a short debate, which called up several county members on both sides.—Monday evening, in the present week, was mainly occupied by Sir A. Cockburn's minute exposure of the notorious circumstances connected

with the late election at Derby, deeply implicating the character of Major Beresford, the Secretary at War. The right hon. gentleman was not present, but his friend, Sir J. Y. Buller, acquiesced in the appointment of a select committee, to inquire and report on the case. It is difficult to see how the unfortunate minister will succeed in establishing that perfect innocence of which he boasts in regard to this ugly affair. The law reforms of the Solicitor-General for Ireland were afterwards discussed, on a motion for the second reading of his bill, and a general approbation of the measure cordially expressed.

Last night we had Mr. Fagan's motion for transferring the charge of Ministers' money in Ireland (a sort of Irish annuity-tax) from the house property in the eight cities wherein it is payable, to the fund in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The proposition, it must be admitted, was a very modest one, and it was urged, we might almost say, "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," considering the loud pretensions of the Irish brigade. Ministers hesitated not to condemn the tax as an objectionable one, and pledged themselves to introduce a measure on the subject, at an early period after the Christmas recess. But the principle of settlement which they hinted their intention of adopting, was far from satisfactory, and Mr. Fagan declined withdrawing his motion. The subject was not very fully gone into on either side of the House—and by neither was it once looked at in the broad light of anti-Establishment principles. Mr. Fagan was supported by several of the Nonconformist members—none of whom, however, spoke on the occasion—with a view of giving the hon. member for Cork an opportunity of producing his measure. Lord John Manners moved "the previous question," which, in effect, is a mode of declining a decision on the proposition before the House; and the division was taken—when there appeared, for the question being put, or, in favour of Mr. Fagan, 94—against, 140. The House adjourned about seven o'clock.

#### THE RATIFICATION.

FINALLY, AND FOR EVER, Free-trade is the commercial policy of Great Britain. We are conscious of the apparent extravagance of a sentence which attributes to a human, and especially to a political, resolution, completeness and immutability. But the extravagance is only in seeming. As there attaches to the race an immortality which does not belong to the individual, so, in the government of nations, is there a perpetual consecutiveness quite unaffected by political changes. As some of the works of man can never be surpassed and time has failed to destroy, so are there principles of social action which, once set in motion, can never be reversed. A civilized country never returns to barbarism—observes, we think, Isaac Taylor—but through the gulf of conquest. That is, a people must lose its independent collective existence, before it can be made to resume the habits of thought and life which were natural to its progenitors, but which it had gradually put off. Illustrations of this truth abound. France, though the most volatile of nations, and with the most changeful of histories, has never retrograded. She did not restore the ante-revolutionary period when she reinstated the ante-revolutionary dynasty; nor does Louis Napoleon profess to do more than suspend the liberties consecrated by the struggles of 1831 and 1848. In our own country, the tide of progress did not turn back even when Charles the Second displaced Richard Cromwell: his failure to govern without a Parliament demonstrated the permanent success of Hampden's resistance. Commercial freedom, like the right of representation and the right of personal immunity from arbitrary arrest, may be modified, or suspended, or supplemented, but, being established, can never be revoked. A new principle has formally and as a fact taken the place of an old one—it would be a thing unknown in the records of the world, were it to resign the throne to its predecessor. Therefore, do we say, Free-trade is finally and for ever incorporated with the British empire: they flourish or decay together.

Even with a people so little given to sentiment—so little regardful of the poetic fitness of things—as we English, it might have been supposed that the formal proclamation to the world of this great fact, would have been marked by circumstances of solemnity, if not of impressive display. Our neighbours celebrated the passing of every principal resolution of their Constituent Assembly with feasts and shows—even our transatlantic cousins indulge annually in something of the kind. But the ratification of our commercial Magna Charta lacks even the dignity of an unanimous vote. It was almost exclusively one long scene of verbal criticism and personal recrimination. Never did a legislative assembly display less of the august and imposing than our House of Commons on the three days of last week. While none disputed the decision of the people, there were few whose submission was

not ungraceful, and the willingly concurrent, differed, even to quarrelling, about the terms in which to record the triumph of their own sagacity and the humiliation of their opponents. The language of the original resolution we take to be as naturally appropriate as the proposition itself was necessary. If it were right to make such a resolution at all, it was right to make it distinct and stringent. That it should give offence was unavoidable if it were also to be unqualified. To the thing itself, a large minority would consent only on compulsion—which might be a reason for not doing the thing, but could be no reason for doing it ill. The amendment did not even recognise Free-trade as a principle—but merely one among other causes contributory to the well-being of a class of the community; on which ground—not on that of its equity—it should be maintained. The speeches in support of that amendment were distinguished by either mendacious frankness, like Mr. Disraeli's, or suspicious reticence: either denied any intention, past or future, of reimposing import duties on food, or gave up that intention as impossible of execution. The obvious effect, therefore, of Lord Palmerston's interposition was to draw off attention from too clearly dissimilar things, to several different sets of words. The ruse succeeded but too well. It did more than perplex the understandings of plain men—it lured the leaders of parties into explanations that "made confusion worse confounded," by only disclosing the influence of private motives in the determination of great public questions. At a moment when all shades of Liberals were supposed to have united in an act of homage to a sublime truth and the national will, the ancient versatility of Sir James Graham and the eternal factiousness of Lord John Russell stood revealed. A question of grammatical construction was thus further entangled with questions of personal confidence. If Palmerston were in complicity with Disraeli, Graham was also in the confidence of Palmerston; and if Sidney Herbert's outraged affection for Peel's memory kept him right (which it did not), Gladstone's persuasive magnanimity put all his party at fault. Mr. Cobden came to the rescue of common-sense and honest feeling by showing how unjust, unwise, and malignant had been the laws to whose repeal it was proposed to affix the opposite epithets. So at last the decision was taken. The House refused by a majority of eighty a resolution which Sir Robert Peel would have carried in 1847; and then affirmed substantially the same thing by a vote of four hundred and sixty-five to fifty-three!

"Substantially the same," we say;—for the following is the resolution ultimately adopted:—

"That the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of Protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people. That this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will, without inflicting injury on any important interest, best enable the industry of the country to bear its burthens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people."

Evidence of collateral injury inflicted by Free-trade, may be received, and compensation given, in harmony with this declaration, but a landlord claim to indemnification is clearly barred by Sir James Graham's interpolation. After all, no compromise has been made—the ratification is unreserved. The people are henceforth secure in the enjoyment of untaxed food, and they have nothing to pay for the insurance of their bread-baskets from the spoiler. It would have been better, indeed, did the men and the phrases that are identified with this great popular triumph, figure in this its visible consummation. It is a shame that the name of Villiers, and even the very words "Free-trade," should be looked for in vain upon the page that records the crowning triumph of the one, and the irrevocable establishment of the other. But it must ever be so till the people have the power to execute their own decrees. While to a class, a privileged and selfish class, is left the shaping of the national will to its final purposes, the nation will always be crippled in the noblest exercise of its strength, and the laurels it would bestow on its own favourites will be grasped by the hand of rank or faction. It is not the least of the blessings to be anticipated from the final settlement of this great question, that other questions and new men will have space to come up before the public eye. The downfall of the monopoly of government must follow that of the monopoly of food. No political combinations can resist, and can scarcely retard, the concession of political freedom to the whole people. Not a statesman of the day—not one of the politicians of eminence who stand to us for statesmen—but professes his readiness to enlarge the suffrage. That done, the reward of public services will no more be seized either by patricians or parvenus. The people will distinguish between the loyal champions of principle and the dexterous waiters on events.



## A TRUE WOMAN'S MISSION.

Most opportunely has the appeal from the women of England to the women of the United States been started at the present moment—most gracefully has it been taken up by the female aristocracy of Great Britain. It will be seen that the Duchess of Sutherland, and other titled and distinguished ladies, have put themselves at the head of this excellent movement for bringing the moral influence of Englishwomen to bear upon American opinion. There is something so appropriate, genuine, and cordial, in this gentle remonstrance of our fair countrywomen, that we can scarcely anticipate failure. We are often called upon to deplore the imitative power which rank and wealth exert upon the middle-class, but in this instance we can wish it to have full sway. Exception has been taken to the appeal as savouring of impertinence and likely to provoke bitterness, but such a notion seems to us at variance with all probability and experience. We wonder that any man can so resolutely shut his eyes to the manifold results of moral influence by which he is surrounded, as to entertain so perverse a conclusion; and that at a moment when public opinion has given the death-blow to Protection. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days," is a scriptural maxim that unerringly applies to the progress of natural justice as well as of spiritual truth. Every thought sent abroad into the world bears fruit in due time. The labours of Peace Congresses are not thrown away because the relative position of nations may for a time be altered. International addresses may be sneered at, but assuredly they are implanting kindly feelings, and adding invisible links to the bonds of fraternal regard. And so the kindly appeal of the women of England to their transatlantic sisters must exert a powerful moral influence upon the abettors of slavery. Its results may not be immediate, but they will be sure. The memorial, as we have said, is most opportune at the present juncture. Public opinion in the Northern States, excited by Mrs. Stowe's touching story,\* needs external stimulus, while old party ties are being snapped asunder, leaving a fairer field for the new anti-slavery organization. Our literature, our fashions, our political changes, exercise a potent influence in the United States. Are we to suppose, then, that a gentle appeal from the hearts of thousands of Englishwomen, earnest in the cause of humanity, will be resultless? We are sure that all our fair readers will do their part to give this movement that national aspect, which it is happily now assuming. By so doing they not only help to extinguish slavery, but give increased volume to that silent power which is destined to achieve still greater triumphs over the passions and institutions of mankind.

## THE COMING WAR ESTIMATES.

MR. EDITOR.—Not without reason did you warn your readers on the occasion of the Duke's funeral against being seduced into a fondness for military prowess and warlike establishments. Ministers are evidently taking advantage to the utmost of the feeling excited by the death of the great warrior and the suspicions as to the new French Emperor's future policy. Danton's motto, "audacity, always audacity," so happily applied by Mr. Osborne to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be extended to the whole Cabinet. Their cool assurance in dealing with the defences question is worthy of a Sidmouth régime. They have got their Militia force to the tune of nearly £400,000 for the first year. They have without hesitation prosecuted unoffending tradesmen for putting Peace placards in their windows, and if I am rightly informed, one poor man now lies in prison in a Welsh town for having sold these persuasives against military glory. Along the South coast they are erecting additional fortifications at an expense which will, ere long, appear in the estimates. What protection to the country they will be, I am at a loss to imagine. If experience may be relied on, they are likely to be about as serviceable as the useless roads commenced in Ireland during the year of famine, which remain a monument of unproductive labour.

This, it appears, is but a foretaste of what we are to expect. This week already there have been three separate announcements of increased military expenditure. I feel curious to learn the full extent of this new war budget, which is seemingly to swallow up the accumulated surplus of two years, and thus save the recent Protectionist Ministry the necessity of extending the

Free-trade system. There is to be first an addition of 5,000 men to our naval forces (if they can be obtained), with a proportionate addition to the marines. I have scarcely had time to digest this proposal, before I learn that the Artillery arm of the service (though it has lately been considerably augmented) is to be strengthened by the addition of 2,000 men, the purchase of 1,000 horses, and the construction of so many carriages and ammunition waggons as may be requisite for 200 field guns. So much for the *Times*. I turn to the special organ of the Derby Administration, but find only fresh occasion for disquietude. The *Herald* almost apologises, as well it may, for announcing that the vote for steam machinery last year, £50,000, is this year to be £380,000 (!) and hints at the desirableness of a further liberal outlay for stores, &c. Taking the whole together, I shall be very glad if we get off with an additional outlay for this year of a million and a half.

With every disposition to look existing exigencies fairly in the face, such a proposal does seem to be an insult to the nation. Admitting that it is needful that an additional million and a half should be expended in strengthening the defences of the country, why, in the name of common sense, cannot that sum be saved out of the sums now squandered in "Dockyard jobs, Admiralty blunders, and Ordnance mysteries." I find, on referring to that excellent political companion, the "Reformer's Almanack," for 1853, that the army and navy cost us nearly fifteen millions during the past year. I recollect, also, that the *Times*, Sir C. Napier, and other hunters-out of abuses, have, for months past, been dragging to light repeated instances of shameful extravagance and misappropriation of the public money, and showing how, with a greater efficiency of our defences, thousands may be saved. If their facts and arguments be true, there is no need for increased expenditure in our warlike establishments—there is no just reason why the surplus of two years should be thrown into that pit of reckless waste which only produces mischief and dishonesty.

I trust this view of the defences question will be firmly maintained by economists and the friends of peace in the House of Commons. If Ministers and the alarmists are to have their way, we have entered upon another period of profuse and resultless expenditure. What the friends of economy have achieved is in great danger of being lost. I hope they will, during the coming session, take their stand upon this impregnable ground, and, if obliged to admit that the aspect of affairs requires greater precautions than heretofore, insist that the army, navy, and ordnance expenditure, shall be administered with as much regard to economy and fitness as that for the civil service. To use the language of the *Times*:—"He will best aid the cause we all have at heart who points out methods of reforming those great abuses in every branch of our service in which so much of the public money has hitherto been absorbed without any corresponding security to the country."

Your old correspondent,

A TAX-PAYER.

ROYAL COMPLIMENT TO THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.—A letter from the Home Secretary has been published, expressing on the Queen's behalf her "entire approbation" of the police arrangements at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and "her strong sense of the admirable conduct of all her people, who showed such real feeling and true respect to that illustrious man, who was carried amidst a whole nation's tears with such pomp and honour to the grave."

CLOSING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Saturday last, at eight o'clock, the Cathedral, which was open all the week for public view, was closed. The following are the numbers who passed in during the week:—Monday, 4,569; Tuesday, 10,672; Wednesday, 14,284; Thursday, 16,629; Friday, 22,677; and Saturday, up to two o'clock, 10,340.

SANGUINARY AFFRAY.—In the preserves of Lord Hawke, at Womersley, near Doncaster, on Thursday, there was a regular pitched battle between eight poachers with guns, and eight keepers, two with guns, the rest with cudgels. Three of the keepers were shot; one, it is thought, mortally. Four men were arrested, on Friday, on suspicion.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Saturday evening last the professors of this institution gave the first of a series of three soirées, designed for the re-union of men of eminence in the various branches of medicine, literature, and art.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the governors and subscribers to this corporation was held on Wednesday, in the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the general committee, to elect auditors for the year ensuing, and for the election of twenty-five children into the school. The report, after referring to the good health of the children, and their general improvement in the various educational studies pursued in the school, stated that the present number in the asylum was 231; which, with those elected on Wednesday, makes a total of 256. The secretary concluded by reporting that a legacy of £100 had been left to the school by the late Mr. Thomas Dunbar, of Deal, and by giving notice of premiums of £50 and £25 for the best two plans for laying out the Haverstock-hill estate, which will be awarded on or before the 31st of March next.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## THE FREE-TRADE DEBATE—EXPLANATIONS.

The adjournment of the debate was moved, it will be remembered, at midnight on Tuesday, by Sir E. B. Lytton, till Thursday. But when the House reassembled on that day, it was to hear disclosures and an irregular debate which threatened to conclude at once the great discussion.

The questioning and explaining commenced by Sir WILLIAM CLAY asking whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Villiers would respectively withdraw their resolutions, and adopt Lord Palmerston's; and whether, in the event of Mr. Villiers pressing his motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would then accept Lord Palmerston's resolutions in the place of his own amendment?

Sir JAMES GRAHAM immediately rose, "compelled by a sense of public duty," to make a statement to the following effect:—

He only reached London on the day before the delivery of the Speech from the Throne; and that evening he saw no one but Lord Aberdeen, who informed him that neither he nor Lord John Russell thought that an amendment to the Address should be moved. Coming down to the House next day, Sir James met Mr. Bright in the lobby; who told him that he and his friends were for moving an amendment, but to prevent disunion they had agreed to abstain. Still Mr. Bright, as well as Sir James and his late colleagues, and Lord John Russell, considered the passage in the Speech unsatisfactory; and it was suggested that Mr. Villiers, on behalf of the Free-trade party, should give notice of a substantive motion on the subject. Sir James concurred in that arrangement. So matters stood when he came to the House; and, considering that the terms of the Queen's Speech were ambiguous, he and others fully expected the Chancellor of the Exchequer would at once give notice when he intended to bring forward the Government measures. He did not do so. The Address was moved by the Protectionist member who displaced Sir George Grey in Northumberland; and when the second had nearly finished his speech, Mr. Villiers, sitting immediately behind Sir James, leaned forward and said, "Shall I give notice of my motion?" and Sir James replied, "Certainly, give your notice." That notice was given in point of time before any declaration in either House of Parliament of the policy of the Government. Next morning, having considered the Speech from the Throne, and the speeches of Ministers, Sir James endeavoured to frame the terms of a motion [some laughter on the Ministerial side, followed by cheers from the Opposition]. In framing his motion, he was careful not to wound the feelings of any. He could not forget that he had himself been a convert from former opinions. He took the Queen's speech and a speech made elsewhere, and he endeavoured to insert everything necessary to give distinctness to the assertion of the policy of Free-trade. The original resolution, framed on that morning, stood as follows:—

That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is in great measure the result of recent legislation, which has abolished taxes imposed for the purpose of Protection, which has thereby diminished the cost of the principal articles of food, and which has established unrestricted competition.

That it is the opinion of this House, that without inflicting injury on any important interest, this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people.

He (Sir James) asked himself what, under present circumstances, would be the line taken by Sir Robert Peel? He believed Sir Robert would have framed better resolutions, but still resolutions in the same spirit. Those resolutions were sent to Lord John Russell, with whom he had been, he was happy to say, in cordial and friendly communication on the subject [laughter from the Ministerial side and cheers from the Opposition]. In reply, Lord John approved of the words on the whole; but suggested a safeguard—something that would prevent the resolutions from being considered as intended to obstruct the course of the Government; and he recommended a third paragraph, as follows:—

That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures, consistent with those principles, which, in pursuance of her Majesty's gracious Speech and recommendation, may be laid before it.

Submitted to his (Sir James's) late colleagues, these resolutions underwent a third alteration, with reference to this point, that the passage in the Queen's Speech studiously raised the presumption that injury had been inflicted, and opened the door to compensation. With this view, the resolution was altered thus:—

It is the opinion of this House, that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will, without injury to any important interest, best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people.

Lord John Russell and many of the most distinguished advocates of Free-trade were next consulted; and at their instance, that special reference was made to the act of 1846, and the words "wise, just, and beneficent," were inserted, which now appear in the resolutions of Mr. Villiers. He heard nothing more until he saw the Ministerial amendment, and he could not hesitate which to choose. Up to that point it was his duty to vote for the original motion. But then came the suggestion of Lord Palmerston. The House had heard the words which he and his noble friend the member for London had framed and agreed upon; and the House would see how nearly the words now tendered by the noble lord the member for Tiverton were in exact conformity with them [great laughter]. Lord Palmerston had taken the first clause nearly verbatim, only "improving" the last expressions. But in the second clause there was a most important alteration—the words "without injury to any important interest" were omitted. As he (Sir James) and those with whom he had acted, attached to those words the greatest possible importance, he could not be a party to a compromise of the question if those words were omitted. On the other hand, if there could be a common consent to the insertion of those words [loud cries of "No, no!" from the Ministerial side]—if the Government could consent to the reinsertion of those words, he for one, for the sake of Free-trade itself—for the sake of combining the largest possible support to a question fixing a great

\* Mr. Passmore Edwards has added a timely and forceful testimony to the truth of Mrs. Stowe's representations, by collecting in one volume the story of many fugitives, under the title, "Uncle Tom's Companions; or, Facts stronger than Fiction."



principle, and upon the eve of the introduction of measures by the Government having reference to that principle, would earnestly entreat his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Villiers) in that case, by the consent of the House, to withdraw his original motion and adopt these words.

Mr. GLADSTONE signified his entire concurrence in the course recommended by Sir James Graham. To himself it had seemed not necessary that the question of "compensation" should be settled in a motion directed to establish the policy of Free-trade. The Government ought not to be precluded from submitting any measures in respect of compensation they thought fit. The House had only two courses, either to permit the Ministers to go forward with unfettered hands and to produce their budget on the principles of Free-trade, or to take the constitutional course and move a vote of want of confidence [loud Ministerial cheers]. Therefore it was their duty to wait for the measures of relief, and not decide that question now. That being so, the House had no other course left but to adopt the resolution drawn up by the master-hand of Sir James Graham, and so admirably completed by the words he proposed to insert. He had made up his mind to vote for the resolutions of Mr. Villiers. But if Lord Palmerston would insert the omitted words, it would be better to carry the resolution he suggested by a large majority, than risk a close division on the original resolutions.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE exposed the irregularity and extreme perplexity of the course pursued. Let them appoint a committee, with Sir William Clay at its head, to settle their own meaning, and hereafter be friendly and not say a word about Protection or Free-trade. But would Lord Palmerston move his amendment, which would then become the main question? If not, the country would think the whole concern a cross; would consider that the Whigs, finding themselves not yet fit for office—"of course Sir James Graham had been re-Whigged for the occasion" [laughter]—did not want to turn out gentlemen opposite. He would ask, as questions were flying about, how came Sir James Graham's amendment into the possession of Lord Palmerston? [great laughter.]

Before Lord Palmerston replied, Mr. CAYLEY said he would cordially accept the resolutions suggested by Sir James; and Mr. ROBERT PALMER declared that though he could not recant his opinions, he would bow to the country.

Lord PALMERSTON consented to the insertion of the words proposed as applied to the future. As to the resolution of which he had given notice, and for which, "as the House is aware, I am greatly indebted to my right honourable friend the member for Carlisle" [cheers and laughter]—he could only tell Mr. Duncombe that "he had got it by very lawful means."

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON thought he should be doing the best for his constituents by recommending Lord Palmerston's amendment. The Marquis of GRANBY could not agree to any of the resolutions: they were a mass of mystification, which completely baffled him. If this country had been benefited by the commercial policy of 1846, and if the working classes in this country were better off now than they had been before, then he thought that some acknowledgment was due to the memory of a man whose patriotism he for one had never doubted, and the purity of whose motives he had never impugned [cheers]. If that were true, which he denied, then some acknowledgment was due to the memory of that statesman; some acknowledgment that he was not only patriotic and conscientious, but that he was also far-seeing and sagacious [general cheering]. Appealing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Granby inquired whether he had not been supported by the Protectionists generously and without reserve?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the fact with pride and pleasure; and, pleading that he had done all he could on behalf of the land of England, gave his version of the story of the resolutions. Before he did so, however, he stated his personal position.

Sir James Graham had used the word "compensation" again and again: but what authority had he for using that word? It was possible that the right honourable gentleman might have found such a phrase in some electioneering speech by some member sitting on that side of the House; but the right honourable gentleman was the last person who ought to encourage recourse to electioneering speeches, in order to deduce from them the opinions of great statesmen, and the maxims that ought to regulate the policy of the English Parliament. As to fixing a day for bringing on his financial measures, he had at first intended to mention, before the address was moved, an "early day;" but that was not satisfactory to his mind, and he deferred it. Finding, however, that there was a general feeling in favour of some declaration, Ministers had resolved not to oppose any resolution providing it confined itself to an unequivocal announcement of Free-trade as the policy adopted by the country and to be carried out in future. That was essential to the measures he had prepared; but the Marquis of Granby would find that the just claims of those who had been unfairly treated had not been forgotten. Lord Derby concurred in this view. Mr. Disraeli then described how at the meeting of Lord Derby's supporters a copy of the Free-trade resolution had fallen into his hands, in which there was nothing he and his friends could not accept. They did accept it; but the moment that acceptance was known, "three odious epithets" were put into the resolution [prolonged Ministerial cheering]. A very different resolution from the copy he first saw was at length submitted to the House; a resolution which his party could not accept, and which was not even received with favour on the other side. The idea of moving the "previous question" was thought of; but rejected, and a distinct resolution, unequivocally declaring the success of Free-trade measures, and laying down Free-trade as the principle

of future commercial legislation, was drawn up, in the hope that it might be accepted by the House as sufficient. Then came the contingent amendment of Lord Palmerston. Between Ministers and Mr. Villiers there was a clear difference. It was unjust, ungenerous, and unwise. In the noble lord's resolution, there may be expressions to which he might demur; expressions which he might regret to see placed on the journals of the House with his individual responsibility and sanction; but, after all, there was no difference with respect to facts, and he would not oppose the general feeling of the House as regards any preference for the amendment of the noble lord over that of the Government. "The real question before us is, whether the honourable and learned member for Wolverhampton and his friends are out to outrage the feelings of this side of the House, and of many gentlemen on the other side, by a course which I think, totally irrespective of personal feeling, is most impolitic and unwise" [cheers].

[Mr. Disraeli looked very unwell, and described himself as "almost physically incapable of addressing the House."]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after criticising the passage in the Queen's Speech, and contending that it necessitated the resolutions, denied the statement of Mr. Disraeli as to the "odious epithets":—

I must say the fact is—and it is a fact within my own knowledge—that the very first suggestions made to my honourable and learned friend upon the subject all contained the words "wise and just," as words fit to be introduced into the resolution; and I myself was one of those who, long before the meeting in Downing-street which has been noticed, advised my honourable and learned friend to put the words "wise and just" into his resolution [cheers from the Opposition]. Nevertheless, the retention of the words might create a hesitation on the part of some Free-traders; and the words supplied by Sir James Graham seemed sufficient for the purpose. He ventured, therefore, to advise Mr. Villiers to withdraw his motion in favour of Lord Palmerston's amendment, so that all might unite and give the resolutions the stamp of the British Parliament [loud cheers].

Mr. COBDEN said he had taken no part in the conferences at which the resolutions were drawn up, and for a long time he found himself unable to comprehend what they were disputing about. But he had at last arrived at a clear perception of the matter at issue. Sir James Graham had framed a resolution containing a phrase which declared that the measure of 1846 had not inflicted injury on any important interest, and words acknowledging the justice of the policy of Sir Robert Peel, forming the bar to compensation; when the resolution came into the hands of Lord Palmerston that phrase slipped out. Now, it appeared from Mr. Disraeli's speech this evening, that Ministers were preparing measures for compensating the agriculturists. The resolution, too, had been dexterously drawn to meet the scruples of Mr. Gladstone, who at one time voted with Mr. Disraeli for compensation. He (Mr. Cobden) warned them, that if they raised the question of compensation, they would be beginning another struggle as disastrous as the last; and he entreated Mr. Villiers not to shrink, but to go to a division.

Mr. VILLIERS vindicated the course he had taken, and declared he should persevere.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, the question was not whether compensation should be given, but whether the honour of public men should be maintained. Mr. STAPLETON, Mr. STANHOPE, and Mr. BARROW admitted that the question of Protection was settled. Mr. GLADSTONE explained, in reply to Mr. Cobden, that he considered himself as approaching the question of relief or compensation with clean hands. There was no connexion between the vote he gave in 1850, and the framing of Lord Palmerston's resolution.

The SPEAKER having intimated that the motion before them (made only *pro forma*, to allow the explanations to be made) was, that the House do adjourn, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, by consent, withdrew that motion; and this extraordinary conversation closed, after lasting about four hours.

#### RESUMPTION OF THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate was re-opened by the formal withdrawal of the Government amendment, and the formal moving by Lord PALMERSTON of his amendment.

Mr. BOOKER, as a Protectionist, declared that he would vote against the motion of Mr. Villiers, and could not support the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. OSBORNE made a slashing speech, full of caustic vivacity. He objected to the amendment proposed by Lord Palmerston—"the wet-nurse of the Administration;" and he adhered to the motion of Mr. Villiers. He showed that Mr. Disraeli had all along patting the agitating Protectionists on the back; and that he had now taken a leaf from a great French character—he did not allude to M. Thiers, but to a leader of the first revolution—whose motto was "audacity, always audacity;" for he came there and told them that neither Lord Derby nor himself had tried to reverse the system during the last six years! He quoted, with great effect, the speeches of members of the present Government, delivered during the period of agitation; enumerating Mr. Stafford, Lord Malmesbury, Major Beresford, Lord Eglinton, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Sir John Trollope, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Christopher. Even since the opening of the present session—on the 13th instant, at a dinner at Wainfleet—Mr. Christopher had repeated a former saying of his own, that if the complexion of the new Parliament should prevent Ministers from affording relief to a suffering class by carrying out the principle of raising revenue from the foreign grower, then it would be their duty, by establishing such an equalization and readjustment of the burdens of taxation as indirectly, to some extent, to effect the same object.

"You will have seen," he added, "by her Majesty's Speech, that we have been compelled to adopt the latter alternative." Mr. Osborne also cited sayings of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, down to May, 1850. And yet, he continued, the right honourable gentleman came to the House in a November session in 1852, and, with a face equalled only in the theatre, dared to tell the House that he had never attempted to reverse the policy of Free-trade! [loud cheers.] And Lord Derby affected to be affronted the other night in the House of Lords about his personal honour. In proof that this was "gross affectation," Mr. Osborne cited several passages of Lord Derby's conduct—especially that of 1851, when a deputation waited upon him in St. James's-square, and he made the celebrated "Up, Guards, and at 'em" speech. The noble Earl had gone into the Rifles now.

Mr. BALL avowed himself an unchanged Protectionist; but what could they do without the present Government? If Ministers were displaced, the whole of the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and shopkeepers of London, would be distressed beyond measure [loud laughter]. Mr. BANTINCK took the same side. Mr. PHILLIMORE and Sir W. PAER WOOD kept up the argument on the side of Mr. Villiers; the latter declaring, that if only as a tribute to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, he should vote for the original motion.

Sir JOHN PAXINGTON said the whole question was, whether the settlement of a principle should be accompanied with painful and unacceptable words, as it was in the original resolution, unworthy of those who supported it. He admitted that he had been greatly mistaken in many of his apprehensions of the effects of Free-trade, and no taunts should prevent a frank confession:—

In connexion with the question of change of views, there have been allusions this evening by different gentlemen, and among others by my noble friend the member for Leicestershire [Lord Granby], to the late Sir Robert Peel. My noble friend spoke in a frank and an honourable spirit on that subject. The members of Government have been pointedly alluded to on that subject since; and therefore I cannot and will not shrink from saying that no single word of disrespect to Sir Robert Peel ever has escaped, or ever will escape, my lips [great applause]. It was my misfortune in 1846 that I could not concur with Sir Robert Peel, and in opposing him on that occasion I made a great sacrifice of both party feeling and personal feeling. I opposed the right hon. gentleman then, and, with whatever degree of diffidence I did so, I never shrank from voting against him when my conscience would not allow me to vote with him. But I agree with my noble friend, that a purer patriot never lived [great applause].

On the motion of Mr. MILNER GIBSON, the debate was again adjourned.

#### CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was moved by Mr. M. GIBSON, who remarked that it was peculiarly unfortunate that the discussion of a resolution intended to be a simple affirmation of a principle of public policy should have been mixed up with party considerations; but it was not an uncommon stratagem, not an unusual Ministerial manoeuvre, to call resolutions of this kind a vote of want of confidence, in order that supporters of the Government might be deterred from expressing their general opinion on the questions before the House. Certainly no "insult" should be taken where none was intended; and he was sure that Mr. Villiers intended simply to express in his resolution the bare truth on the great subject before them. The motion would not have covered the whole ground, nor have satisfied the country, if it had not particularized the act of 1846, and declared it to be just, wise, and beneficial. This was, in fact, the whole question at issue. If the House shrank from this declaration, who could say—should provisions rise, or should distress invade the manufacturing or commercial interests—that the Legislature might not be told that circumstances had arisen which would justify the reconsideration of a policy the approval of which was built solely upon the facts that provisions were cheap and the manufacturing and commercial interests prosperous? Besides, to shrink from affirming the wisdom and justice of the act of 1846 would be to cast a slur upon the policy of Sir R. Peel, and to give an indirect sanction to the proceedings of those who had removed him from office. And lastly the term "just" had been inserted in the resolution expressly to bar the plea that a great wrong had been inflicted by that policy upon the landed interest. If it was the intention of the Government to carry out honestly the principle of Free-trade, the resolution would strengthen their hands.

Mr. J. M. GASKELL objected to the intentions of Parliament being declared in language which reflected upon a large party in that House. The real question was between a Government prepared to carry out those commercial principles which had been deliberately ratified by the people, and whose members were agreed upon other matters of high public policy, and gentlemen among whom there existed endless and vital differences.

Mr. SIDNEY HARRIS had formed his decision on this question entirely independent of any consideration of the fate of the Ministry. Independent members would not be expected to be influenced by a threat of resignation [hear, hear]. Between the motion and amendment, as they originally stood, he could have had not one moment's hesitation. He saw a resolution moved by the gentleman who had proposed the question to the House years ago, under circumstances of great difficulty and in very small minorities, who had fought the battle with singular skill and consistency, and had at last brought it to a happy issue [hear, hear]. The amendment came from a very suspicious quarter; and the speech in



its support, though very ingenious in argument and impressive in manner, had left in his own mind very painful impressions. The right hon. gentleman commenced by stating that he was going to give an account of the course his party had taken since 1846, which should be studiously accurate and impartial. When he (Mr. Herbert) heard those two words, he felt some little alarm as to what might be coming, but he certainly was surprised at the extent of the inaccuracy which had distinguished that speech. He acquitted the Chancellor of the Exchequer entirely, so far as his own opinions were concerned, because he never thought that the right hon. gentleman ever believed in Protection [cheers from the Opposition]. He did not accuse him of having forgotten what he had believed in former years, but of having forgotten what at that time he wished it to appear that he had believed. But what said the noble marquis opposite—a man of honour [hear, hear]—what said he? “I repudiate that statement. I was a Protectionist, and acted as a Protectionist, and I meant Protection” [cheers]. And the noble marquis was an authority upon this subject; for there was a time when the leadership of the party opposite was put in commission, and it was governed by a triumvirate, which consisted of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the right hon. gentleman the member for Stamford, the Nestor of Protection, and the noble marquis the member for North Leicestershire [hear, hear]. In quoting, as he was about to do, from the speeches of gentlemen opposite, he wished to guard himself against the supposition that he wished to taunt any man for changing his opinions. He himself was in no position to speak ill of converts. He had had to pass through that ordeal, to break up political friendships, and to sacrifice office, whatever that might be worth, because his convictions had altered, and because he thought that it was not for a man of honour to occupy a station of responsibility, and not attempt to give effect to those opinions [hear, hear]. He then read from the speeches of Lord George Bentinck, Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Herries, distinct declarations that Protection must be restored. On taking office, the Government challenged the opinion of the country. In her Majesty’s speech there was not a repetition of the challenge, but there was a singular question—“If you think something which you don’t, perhaps you will do something which you won’t” [laughter]. A resolution such as that of Mr. Villiers’s was necessary; and he entirely agreed in its terms. But as a matter of policy and a matter of feeling he would omit the words complained of, and therefore he preferred Lord Palmerston’s amendment. As to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, it was too proudly pedestaled to need the tribute of any resolution of that House.

I knew Sir Robert Peel during my whole life almost. I admired him as a politician; I followed him as a leader; I loved him as a man. He was a man, mind you, susceptible of attachment—proud, and justly proud of the purity of his motives—jealous of his honour. I sat by him on that bench when he was attacked with the foulest language, and accused of the meanest crimes. But Sir Robert Peel was a man of generous nature, he never rejoiced in the humiliation of an adversary. I say that the memory of Sir Robert Peel requires no vindication: his memory is embalmed in the grateful recollections of the people of this country; and if even retribution is wanting—for it is not words that humiliate, but deeds—if a man wants to see humiliation—which God knows is always a painful sight—he need but look there [pointing to the Treasury bench, amid the cheers of the Opposition].

They had reason to be thankful, not only for what they had gained, but what they had escaped. If in the years of distress and tumult, the corn-laws had not been repealed, the people would not have said, as they did, “The gods and not the patricians sent the dearth.” He trusted in their future legislation they would never forget the danger which arose as well as the suffering that was inflicted from giving exemption to any class or interest in the country [cheers].

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, speaking from the Ministerial side of the House, felt his need of “audacity”—or at least, of “modest assurance”—as all the talent of the House, with the exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was opposite. But he would endeavour to perform his duty to himself, his constituents, and the unrepresented—the labouring class, for whose benefit he had contended twenty-five years ago for Free-trade in corn. He thought the difference between the two resolutions was that of tweedledee and tweedledum—whether twice three or three times two made six. He saw no wit or wisdom in quoting *Hansard*—he wished it was at the bottom of the sea. The repeal of the corn-laws was not the basis, but the apex of a policy—a policy which began with the war, and upset the previous policy of our whole history. When the Normans conquered England, they had to send over for artificers to make their iron breeches; those artificers—called “Smiths” by the Saxons, whence the frequency of the name [laughter]—insisted there should be no importation of the manufactured article. Then began the policy of restriction. In a resolution published by the League at the commencement of its agitation were the very words now complained of—“we, feeling solemnly convinced that a bread-tax is unwise, impolitic, and unjust,” &c. Nothing could be more disgraceful than the language used to Sir R. Peel, but it was also true that he had given a blow to confidence in public men which they would not recover in this generation. He conjured the able men in Opposition to get a leader somehow, if ever they would be useful to the nation or country.

Mr. MURPHY supported Lord Palmerston’s amendment. The Marquis of GRANBY dissented from Mr. FITZROY, Mr. BLACKETT, and Mr. WARNER, and opposed Mr. Villiers’s motion. Mr. KENDALL op-

posed both sets of resolutions. Colonel SIBTHORP was reminded by the resolutions that individuals guilty of certain crimes were buried in three cross-roads.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM rather bitterly complained of the disagreeable circumstance of having his own words [in Lord Palmerston’s amendment] suddenly brought upon him when he least expected it. He, too, was an old stager, and would advise young members never to supply words for a motion for which they were not responsible. He was astonished at the amendment put forward by the Ministry; it approved of unrestricted competition, yet was there not a reservation intended as regards sugar? Mr. Disraeli had denied using the word “compensation” in the House; but in May, 1850, on Mr. Grantley Berkeley’s motion, he used the words “to compensate the soil for the burdens from which other classes are free, by an equivalent duty.” Sir James concluded with a passage which seems self-contradictory, but is similarly reported in all the papers:—

There is a passage in Roman history, I believe it is recorded by Livy, and commented on by Machiavelli as a masterpiece of policy, which I think is worth adducing now. I refer to that passage relative to the *furca caudina*, where portions of the Roman army suffered great disgrace at the hands of the Samnites, and where the question was how they were to be treated. The first advice given was that they should be liberated. That was said not to be an expedient course, and then the question was asked, “Shall we take a middle course?” The answer was, “Exterminate them; there is no middle course of safety with reference to those who are Roman citizens.” So I say with reference to this question. It is in vain to attempt with prudence in a contest like this to brave your antagonists; if you seek for security to the country, for the blessing of peace, and for the settlement of this question, you must settle it on equal terms [hear, hear]. I do not accuse honourable gentlemen opposite of anything unworthy in the course they now deem it their duty to take. I do not wish to stigmatize them by seeking their consent to what which their honour refuses to accept [hear, hear]. I think it is enough to sustain this great cause by words which cover all the principles for which I have contended, and for which I am ready still to contend when the measures of the Government are brought forward [hear, hear]. There is no man in any part of the House more ready to reject the doctrines of compensation said to be due to the landed interest, and any measure of that description founded upon that claim will be resisted by me to the utmost of my power; but I have a feeling that, to call upon gentlemen opposite to declare that the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846, which they so strenuously resisted, is, in the abstract, just, is not exactly the course we ought to take, and I am not surprised, on the whole, that they reject the resolution [Ministerial cheers]. It is painful for me to vote against the proposition of the hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton and those gentlemen with whom on principle in this matter I entirely agree [cheers], but I should think myself unworthy of the confidence of any part of my fellow-countrymen if I hesitated to state that which I really feel, and which I am prepared sincerely to abide by [cheers].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, “having been frequently referred to,” felt it necessary to explain his position. The motion had been admitted by Mr. Villiers not to have been a motion of want of confidence. Lord John had understood that all the leading Free-traders—Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone—had been consulted on the wording of the resolution. Lord Palmerston had said the country did not care for the private opinions of public men; he (Lord John) differed from him there. The noble lord had proposed certain resolutions which gave immense relief to gentlemen opposite, but had caused a great division among the Opposition, who had been before united. Both the rival resolutions were well framed, and both seemed to go to the same objects; but Mr. Villiers’s had precedence. As one connected from his birth with the land, he (Lord John) warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to act with any special favour for the landed interest in his approaching budget. “You have now a provision for a perpetual Ministry,” he continued, in which the Minister “may be now a Protectionist, then a Free-trader, then a Protectionist again: that would be a new thing in the history of this country.” The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been faithful to Protection, and might be faithful to Free-trade; and it became the duty of the Opposition, therefore, to watch the Government with jealousy.

Mr. WALPOLE deprecated these anticipations of the budget, and these recriminations; and cited passages from former speeches to show that changes of opinion had not been confined to the Derby party.

Mr. COBDEN thought it was not presumptuous in him to claim a last word in this controversy. On the second reading of the Corn-law Repeal Bill, in 1846, his greatest anxiety was, as to the course that would be taken by Lord Palmerston, who then avowed his preference of a fixed duty. Ever since he had looked on the noble lord’s career with suspicion; and now, if any unfavourable result came to the cause of Free-trade, the country would understand that he was the cause of the disaster [cheers]. He (Mr. Cobden) did not complain of the terms of the noble lord’s amendment so much because they did not go to the full extent of the avowal of Free-trade principles—but that when Free-trade was perfectly safe (for they might as soon pull the stars from the firmament as put one farthing duty on corn), the noble lord, by his amendment, left a door open for an indemnity to the owners of land. The original resolution, as explained by the hon. member for Wolverhampton, was avowedly so framed that, if adopted, it would, so far as a vote of the House could, bar all claim to compensation; but by refusing to acknowledge that the principle of Free-trade was “just” in 1846, and by expunging the

word “property” from the phrase “best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed,” the noble lord just opened a door for the question of compensation. To repel this claim, he would once more remind them how the corn-laws were passed, and how they operated. He read to a very impatient House an extract from a work first published in these columns, showing the distress and disaffection of the labouring classes two years after the enactment of the corn-law; and brought down the retrospect to the present day. Was it not clear as the light of day that they had had a system of laws that had produced all the calamities which, as Christian men, they were bound to pray to avert, and ought they now to be occupied with a midnight discussion whether they should brand such a law as unjust and unwise? Amid continued interruptions from the Ministerialists, he showed how the landlords, to avoid improvements and the reduction of rents, had kept alive agitation. He concluded with an appeal to the friends of Sir Robert Peel; and with the declaration that this question was not settled, while they left open the other problem—whether those who had long taxed the people’s bread-baskets, were now to put their hands into the people’s pockets.

Mr. Butt, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Newdegate, rose together. After an interval, in which each name was called for with about equal pertinacity, Mr. Gladstone gave way to the new member, and Mr. I. BUTT proceeded to make a vehement speech in reply to what he called Mr. Cobden’s dictatorial tone. The hon. and learned gentleman excited continued laughter from one side of the House, and cheers from the other. Mr. NEWDEGATE avowed himself still a Protectionist; but would not vote at all.

Mr. GLADSTONE would not have spoken but for Mr. Cobden’s appeal. He could not see that the word “just” barred compensation: a measure might be just and yet raise grounds for compensation. As to the vindication of Sir Robert Peel’s memory, for whom he expressed the warmest respect and attachment, he said:—

It is our honour and pride to be his followers. Let us imitate him in that magnanimity which was one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the man [cheers]. He looked, perhaps, for his revenge; but for what revenge did he look? He did not seek it by stinging speeches, or by motions carried in his favour, or in favour of his policy, if they bore a sense of pain and degradation to the minds of honourable men [cheers]. The vindication for which he looked was, I am confident, this:—He knew that the wisdom of his measures would secure their acceptance. He knew that those who had opposed them from erroneous opinions would acknowledge them after competent experience. He looked to see them established in the esteem and sound judgment of the country. He looked to see them governing by slow but sure degrees the policy of every nation of the civilized world. He thought that he would have his reward, first, in the substantial and enormous good that he was the instrument in the hands of Providence for effecting; and secondly, in the reputation that he believed would be his own appropriate reward. And as to that aristocracy, whose prepossessions he might feel that he was then violently thwarting, he, with prophetic insight, anticipated the day when the very men who reviled him—if they were men, as he believed them, of honest judgments and intentions—that those very men, who had used opprobrious language, never so ill-deserved, would, in the course of time, see that he had never rendered them so great and so solid a service as when, with the whole power of his Government, he proposed to Parliament the repeal of the corn-laws [cheers]. He anticipated, sir, those bloodless, those painless rewards, which would be honourable and delightful to him, had it pleased God to spare him, which will be honourable and delightful to my hon. friend the member for Bury, and to those who are entitled to claim kindred with that great man, which are now delightful to us who had, in former times, the high privilege of combating by his side, and who are now as fondly as ever attached to his memory. Those were the vindications for which he looked, and, looking for those vindications, and seeing that we have now arrived at the point when we are celebrating the obsequies of that obnoxious policy, and when we are about to adopt, by an overwhelming majority, in one sense or another, a declaration admitted to be perfectly unequivocal of the beneficial character and excellence of the system which he defended, oh, sir, I say, in such a moment as this, if we still cherish a desire to trample upon those who fought manfully and have been defeated fairly, let us endeavour to put it away from ourselves, to rejoice in the great public good we have been enabled to attain, and to take courage from the attainment of that good for the performance of public duty in the future. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid general applause.)

Mr. VILLIERS briefly replied. He admitted that probably, as regards his resolution, “too many cooks had spoiled the broth.” He had referred his resolution to Lord Palmerston, who suggested another alteration, but did not object to the words “wise and just.”

Lord PALMERSTON explained. The consultation he had had with Mr. Villiers was before the Government amendment appeared. When that appeared, he wrote to Mr. Villiers, advising him to arrange a compromise with Ministers.

Mr. GLADSTONE also explained that he had privately objected to Mr. Villiers’s resolution.

Mr. VILLIERS rejoined repeating what he had said, rather than replying to the explanation of Lord Palmerston.

The House then divided; first on Mr. Villiers’s resolution:—

For .....	256
Against .....	336
Majority .....	80





On Lord Palmerston's resolution:—

For .....	468
Against .....	53
Majority .....	415

#### THE DERBY BRIBERY CASE.

On Monday, Sir A. COCKBURN succeeded in bringing before the House the petition of certain electors of Derby, alleging that at the late election systematic bribery was employed to procure the return of Mr. Horsfall, and that the Secretary at War had been a party to that bribery; and praying the House to institute an inquiry into the matter. This, Sir Alexander observed, was the more necessary, as Major Beresford alleged that the charge was the result of conspiracy, falsehood, and subornation of perjury. The hon. and learned gentleman detailed with minuteness the particulars of the transaction to which the petition referred, and read a letter—not denied, he said, to be written by Major Beresford—the contents of which connected the writer with the agent of the bribery and with his acts. In order to rebut the plea that this letter referred to a previous election, and that the charge had its source in a conspiracy, he read a correspondence dated in 1848, but which, he contended, did not square with the circumstances of the election of 1848, but coincided with those of the election of 1852; and he argued from the characters and conduct of the parties concerned, that there was no ground for suspecting the existence of a conspiracy. It was impossible, under the circumstances he had stated, that the House could be satisfied without an inquiry, which, indeed, Major Beresford had in a manly and straightforward manner demanded; and he moved for the appointment of a select committee for that purpose, leaving to the House the constitution of the committee.

Sir J. YARDE BULLER seconded the motion, as the best means of obtaining justice for Major Beresford, and clearing him from the charge.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY objected to the form of inquiry as a dangerous precedent, and as opposed to the spirit of the constitution, which gave the conduct of such investigations to more impartial tribunals. Mr. WALPOLE was in favour of the proposition as it stood, and recommended that the committee should be appointed by the committee of selection.

Some conversation, in which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Sir A. COCKBURN, Sir CHARLES WOOD, Sir J. Y. BULLER, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL took part, followed, as to the constitution of the committee—after which the formal resolutions were passed for its appointment by the General Committee of Elections.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to Lord WHARFOLFE respecting the American Fisheries, has stated that Government had put no new construction on the treaty of 1818, asserted no new claim, nor had any material force been added to that already on the station. The only change made was in the nature of the vessels employed; and notice of that had been given as a matter of diplomatic courtesy. In the negotiations, Mr. Webster had acted in a true spirit of conciliation; and his death, which had suspended the negotiations, was greatly to be regretted. Lord Malmesbury had the most sanguine hopes that the negotiations would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion; but he could not lay the correspondence on the table.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR obtained on Wednesday a second reading of his bill to confine the polling in counties to one day. Mr. ROBERT PALMER opposed it, and moved the second reading on that day six months. Mr. BECKETT DENISON supported the bill; but suggested that an interval of more than one day should elapse between the nomination and the polling-days, to prevent surprises. Mr. WALPOLE concurred with Mr. Denison both in this suggestion and in supporting one day's polling; but he intimated that more polling-places must be provided. In the end, the amendment was withdrawn, at the instance of Sir JOHN BULLER.

MR. SERGEANT SHEE obtained on Thursday the first reading of his Tenant-right Bill.

Mr. HUME has given notice of a question for Thursday (to-morrow), on Parliamentary Reform—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE of a resolution, after the recess, for an amendment of the representation—and Mr. BARKLEY of a bill for the introduction of the ballot.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has fixed Friday next for his financial exposition.

Mr. G. A. MOORE has given notice that he will after Christmas move for a committee on the Irish Establishment—Sir W. CLAY of a bill for the abolition of Church-rates—and Mr. MONCRIEFF, of a bill for the abolition of religious tests on the Scotch Universities.

Mr. WALPOLE has repeated his statement that Government is preparing a comprehensive measure on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and that the Chancery Commission has included those Courts in its inquiries.

Sir J. PAXINGTON has stated, in answer to Sir R. H. INGLIS, that the Buddhist priests in Ceylon are protected, and their religion declared inviolate; but that all connexion between the Government and the Buddhist idolatry has been discontinued. Instead of the £300 allowed by Government to the Buddhist priests, he proposed that they should have an equivalent amount of land.

The Common Law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on Monday, without opposition.

The time for contesting election returns has now

expired. The total number of petitions presented is 117. There are some places for which more than one petition has been lodged, and there are many petitions that affect more than one seat each. The total number of members petitioned against, and who are consequently disqualified from serving on committees, is about 120. If we add to these the honourable gentlemen (77) who claim exemption on the ground of being over sixty years of age, and the members of the Government, the number of members capable of exercising judicial functions will be reduced to about 430.

The Speaker has, pursuant to the provisions of the Election Petitions Act, 1848, appointed Mr. T. Baines, Sir John Trollope, J. E. Denison, Robert Palmer, T. H. S. Sotherton, and W. Monsell, to be members of the general committee of elections for the present session.

#### COURT, PERSONAL, AND POLITICAL NEWS.

A COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL was held at Windsor on Friday afternoon. The Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Secretary Walpole, had audiences of her Majesty. On Monday the Queen and Royal Family proceeded to Osborne.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DERBY gave a grand dinner on Saturday at the official residence of the noble Earl in Downing-street to the representatives of foreign Sovereigns and armies deputed to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington; after which the Countess had a reception. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston were present, and a great many members of the lower House attended to pay their respects to her ladyship.

M. THIERS has arrived in London from Paris, to stay here some weeks.

MR. HUME has been unable to attend in his place in the House of Commons this week, in consequence of the death of his sister.

LORD BROUGHAM dined with the President of the French Republic on Saturday.

MR. THOMAS BARING, M.P., arrived in town, from New York, on Thursday.

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCES.—The *Times* of Monday says:—"The commission which has been sitting for some time past to consider the best means of manning the navy, has adopted several valuable suggestions from officers whose judgment and experience may be relied on; and we presume that it is in consequence of these recommendations that the Government and the Admiralty have resolved to add about 5,000 seamen to the fleet, with a proportionate addition to the marines." In making this announcement, which, of course, is heartily approved of, the *Times* adverts to the extraordinary degree of activity which has prevailed for some time past in the dockyards of our most powerful neighbour. "While some show has been made of a reduction in the French army, the navy of that country has been augmented to an unprecedented extent."

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.—New writs were issued on Friday for Oldham, Durham, Peterborough, and Bury St. Edmunds. The nomination for Oldham takes place this day; the polling to-morrow (Thursday). The friends of Mr. Fox confidently anticipate a majority of 100, those of Mr. Heald assert that that gentlemen will be returned by a majority of 50. In consequence of the great excitement prevailing in the borough, a number of gentlemen lately endeavoured to prevail on the authorities to appoint an extra police force to preserve order, and the representations then made have had the effect of considerably modifying the violence which had begun to manifest itself. The operatives of Stockport have adopted a memorial to their Oldham brethren in favour of Mr. Fox, objection to whom could not arise, they think, from his principles, but was caused by the misrepresentations of persons actuated by a contemptible personal animosity. The memorial shows how false to his political pledges Mr. Heald had been, and how uncompro-mising he was in his opposition to everything like radical reform. It concludes by stating that for these faults Mr. Heald had been rejected at Stockport, and for these reasons the memorialists hoped that Oldham would not be false to itself.—At Durham, Mr. Fenwick, the Liberal and Free-trade candidate, and Lord Adolphus Vane, the Ministerialist, are both engaged re-cavassing the freemen and electors for the vacant seat occasioned by the recent death of Mr. P. C. Grainger, Q.C. The election will now take place upon the new register, and as the Tories have been exceedingly diligent in conciliating thirsty freemen by a plentiful supply of potent fluids, the contest may be expected to be very close, though the Liberals are confident of winning.

DISRAELI AND MORE PLAGIARISM.—The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, under the heading of "The New Gazza Ladrà," introduces another illustration of Disraeli's "Ciceronian habit." Two extracts are given, the one from an article by Macaulay upon Lord Byron, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* of June, 1830, republished in Mr. Macaulay's essays; and side by side with this, another taken from a novel by the Chancellor, entitled, "Venetia," issued in 1837. The latter is speaking of a Lord Carducci, which character Disraeli expressly intended for a portrait of Lord Byron, and strange to say, the two passages are, for some considerable extent, *verbatim* copies of each other. It is only just to add, however, that the plagiarized passage is introduced by, "It has been observed."

#### LAW, AND POLICE.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."—Yesterday week application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information to be filed against Mr. Murray, the publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, for a libel published in the October number of that periodical on Sir Charles Napier, late Commander-in-chief of the army in India. The alleged libel was contained in an article which purported to be a review of "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, by a Young Politician," of a speech made by Lord Jocelyn on the subject of the Ameers of Scinde, and Parliamentary Papers relating to Scinde, from 1836 to 1843. In this article, expressions were used imputing highly discreditable conduct to Sir C. Napier, accusing him of incompetency and unfitness for his office, and of a determination to go to war at all hazards. All these charges Sir C. Napier declared to be entirely unfounded. Lord Campbell refused the application, observing that "they sat there placed by the constitution to restrain the licentiousness of the press, but also to guard its just liberties; and he hoped that in this country, whatever might happen elsewhere, the press would always be at liberty to discuss any question of history, whether modern or ancient, freely and without apprehension of a criminal information. It was true that in times when the law of libel was yet unsettled, or settled at best in a vexatious and tyrannical manner, it was a libel to accuse any officer of the Crown of incompetency; but that doctrine was long since exploded, and now there was no impropriety in questioning the capability of any public functionary to discharge his duty."

THE BOMAN DUEL.—In the same Court on Wednesday, in the case of Emanuel Barthelemy and Philippe Eugene Morney, Lord Campbell delivered judgment to the effect that the application for a *habeas corpus* ought not to be granted. The evidence appeared sufficient to support the verdict of the coroner's jury. No distinction could be made because the alleged murder happened in the course of a duel.

SWINDLING TRANSACTIONS.—At the Central Criminal Court, Jarrett and Keen were tried for a conspiracy to defraud. The victim was Mr. Pinnock, a corn-factor at the Corn Exchange. Keen was formerly known to him as occupying a respectable situation. In July last he called on Mr. Pinnock, and said he could introduce customers; Mr. Pinnock told him to be sure they were sound ones. Keen introduced Jarrett as a man of capital, who had lately opened a baker's shop at Camberwell, and Mr. Pinnock supplied him with flour and oats on credit. On one occasion the factor was paid £50; but this was only to induce him to supply fifty quarters of oats, and doubtless to found still further frauds upon. It turned out that the shop at Camberwell was a mere blind: as soon as the flour and oats were obtained, they were sold for cash at less than the invoiced price. One man who had purchased largely would have been included in the indictment, but the evidence procurable was not strong enough. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

STEALING A POST LETTER.—Harrison, a grocer at Brixton, who kept a receiving-house, was convicted of stealing a post-letter containing a check for £16. The check was cashed on the afternoon on which it was posted; and the prisoner paid away two five-pound notes which were given by the bankers in change for the check. The attempt at defence, by Mr. Ballantine, was rather remarkable. He insinuated that the letter might have been stolen by the man who carried the letter-bag from Brixton to London—a very improbable suggestion, as no explanation was attempted of the manner in which one, at least, of the notes came into Harrison's possession the same evening; nor was any evidence offered against the letter-carrier. Both Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge checked the counsel in his reckless course; and on the second interference of the Bench, Mr. Ballantine desisted from his charge against the letter-carrier. The sentence was two years' imprisonment.

TRIAL OF A BOY FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—William Baker, a boy of eleven, was tried for the manslaughter of his brother Charles. There was a quarrel between the boys at the dinner-table; the deceased hit William with a saucepan-lid; in his anger at this the boy threw a knife at his brother, and it penetrated his side. He was very much grieved afterwards. A witness deposed that the little culprit was a good-hearted boy, but passionate. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The Recorder admonished the weeping prisoner, and then gave him into his father's care.

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN INFANT.—Mercy Steer, a girl of eighteen, was put on her trial for the murder of her illegitimate infant, at Peckham. She had secretly delivered herself of the child, and then cut it into a score of pieces, to get rid of it. A doubt was started as to whether the child had been born alive: the prisoner received the benefit of this, and was acquitted of the murder; but she was found guilty of the concealment of the birth. She was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for one year.

BETTING OFFICES.—A young man named Heaseman pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling and stealing money. It was stated that the prisoner had had the management of an extensive establishment at Bayswater, belonging to the prosecutor, and that he had taken advantage of the facilities afforded by his position, to misappropriate a very large sum of money. It seemed that the prisoner had been



mixed up with betting transactions, and that a considerable portion of the stolen money had been applied to the payment of his losses. The prisoner was recommended to mercy by the prosecutor. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

**FRAUDS BY MILITIAMEN.**—Sheen, a young Militiaman, has been sent to prison for three months, by the Bow-street magistrate, for obtaining a shilling by enlisting in the Line, and concealing the fact that he was a Militiaman. The recruiting-sergeant who had been duped stated that he was obliged to prosecute, for he had been robbed in the same way many times of late: the shillings obtained from him by these tricks were not repaid to him by the authorities.—The Worship-street magistrate has sentenced a Militiaman to five months' imprisonment for obtaining ten shillings bounty-money by enlisting in a Militia regiment after he had already enlisted in another corps.

### LITERATURE.

*The Reasoner and Theological Examiner.* Part 73. Edited by GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE. London: Watson, Paternoster-row.

*The Cabinet of Reason; a Library of Freethought, Politics and Culture.* By GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE. London: Watson, Paternoster-row.

*Report of a Public Discussion carried on by Henry Townley, late Minister of Bishopsgate Chapel, and G. J. Holyoake, Editor of the "Reasoner," &c., on the Question, "Is there sufficient proof of the Existence of a God?"* London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

AN Atheist is not to be tabooed. He is not to be thrust out of the pale of humanity. Our puritan forefathers would have branded and imprisoned him; we would reason and plead with him. To us he is, and to them he ought to have been, a man and a brother. If he really believes there is no God (prove it he cannot), the "portentous heroism" of such a creed awakes within us thrilling emotions of wonder and surprise. And if with this no-belief he connects a life irreproachable and unselfish, if with this no-belief he associates high patriotic yearnings and generous political sentiments, and if with this no-belief never a word of scorn or cankering hate for those who are entrapped by "superstition" escapes his lips, then we dare not despise, much less loathe, such a man: we can give him the right hand of true friendship, and not fearing that he will make us worse, we will try to make him better. By all means let the Atheist have free speech, let him address the public ear by the press and by the platform with most unchartered liberty; we would no more denounce him than we would attempt to silence him. He has as much right to speak his conviction as we ours. And not only so, it is his duty to do this. Suppression of thought leads to suppression of truth. Concealment of conviction becomes an extinguisher of truth.

"Thoughts shut up, want air  
And spoil like bales unopened to the sun."

Mr. Holyoake, as our readers probably know, is one of the most popular and learned of the apostles of unbelief. His sympathies are we believe on the side of virtue and of truth. He has been used hardly and judged harshly. He has suffered imprisonment for publication of his opinions, and we believe is prepared to suffer the "loss of all things" for his convictions. In his conduct of the public controversy with Mr. Townley, everything that decorum and a high order of gentlemanly feeling could dictate was displayed throughout the whole of his addresses. We have read every word with profound regret that so good a man should have so bad a creed, and although we do not expect to remove Mr. Holyoake from what he deems his solid rock amid the vast ocean of discordant theologies and contending creeds, justice to Mr. Holyoake as a man, and as an author of no mean ability, require from us a few observations on the works whose titles are indicated above.

Mr. Holyoake's creed is this—if *creed* that may be called which *faith* has none:—"It is not atheism that makes the world without God. The argument sometimes employed against us is that we take God away from the world. We find the world without God in the way we explain it. Science has shown us that we are under the dominion of general laws, and that there is no special Providence, and that prayers are useless, and that propitiation is vain; that whether there be a Deity independent of nature, or whether nature be God, it is still the God of the iron foot, that passes on without heeding, without feeling, and without resting,—that nature acts with a fearful uniformity, stern as fate, absolute as tyranny, merciless as death; too vast to praise, too inexplicable to worship, too inexorable to propitiate: it has no ear for prayer, no heart for sympathy, no arm to save. We reap from it neither special help nor special knowledge; it protects itself from our curiosity by giving us only finite powers; its silence is profound, and

when we ask its secret, it points to death." (P. 691.)

Such are the dogmatic teachings of Mr. Holyoake—such the large postulates he lays down, from which he proceeds to argue, as if they must be all taken for granted. Argument there is none in such declamation, and we have looked in vain throughout Mr. Holyoake's speeches for anything that might be dignified with this name. Eminently calm and studiously courteous, there is throughout Mr. Holyoake's laboured orations the evident perplexity and necessary self-repetitions of a man trying to prove a negative. Singularly inconsistent with the above declamation against God or nature (it matters not which, both have "the iron foot") is a passage at the close of the third speech (p. 41), where we find the demoniac indifference of nature or God to man the cause of "modesty, humility, and love." "We stand like children on the shores of eternity, who must look forward with wistful and unsatisfactory curiosity; but let the profound sense of our own littleness, which here creeps in upon us, check the *dogmatic spirit* and arrest the presumptuous word—we stand in the great presence of nature, whose inspiration should be that of modesty, humility, and love." We do not understand the logic of these passages: everything in the one passage about God or nature is ascertained to a nicety; in the other, the settled mind, whose mournful monogram we have quoted above, is all "modesty, humility, and love" under "the profound sense of its own littleness." Be it so. We hope it is. In such case, Mr. Holyoake, like many other men, is greatly better than his creed. The duty of reconciliation is not ours. The result of this controversy (for we have noticed the last work first) leads us to two conclusions. Granted that Mr. Holyoake's temper and skill in this discussion are most praiseworthy, yet we judge him to have most signally failed in his attempt to argue down the faith of Christendom, and we do (we think without a particle of sectarian partizanship) adjudge Mr. Townley a clear and complete triumph in the maintenance of each position he laid down; and if our readers want to know all that the ablest apostle of Atheism can say—if they wish to know what is meant by a creed in "knowledge, nature, science, culture, and life," by all means let them get the book without delay.

It is with reluctance we turn to the other two works named above. Reluctance, because Mr. Holyoake here places himself before us as another man than he appears in the discussion. We do not insinuate that the mask drops off, or that the apparent moral cowardice that lurks in some parts of his speeches during the discussion here compensates itself by a hectoring bullyism, that is as much unlike Mr. Holyoake's usual style as it is beneath the dignity of a writer claiming the public ear. These are strong words, but we can justify them. In a work\* published by Mr. Holyoake, he says, in a description of Mr. Newman as a model disputant: "He is the friend, and never the opponent. He does not offend you by spiritual superciliousness. There is no trace of pride about him. To disparage, to mortify, to obtain a victory over you, are pettinesses of controversy which he despises. His profound respect for others," &c., &c. We wish we could felicitate Mr. Holyoake on keeping his own laws, but we cannot. He asks, "Why do the clergy avoid discussion, and the philosophers discountenance it?" and he has written forty-three vigorous pages to answer this, to him, important question. But he has committed two great errors in this work. He has failed to prove that the clergy *have* avoided discussion, and has simply beguiled his readers with the belief that they *do*. No man is less logical in his reasoning than Mr. Holyoake. He lays down a premiss: asks no assent to it: mounts his Pegasus and flies far beyond all calculation: nor can anything be done with him in these aerial flights. He says the clergy avoid discussion, and yet in the pages of this book devoted to the proof of this very position, we find notices of perpetual discussion between himself and the "clergy." Surely this is an inconsequent consequence. Here, for instance, is a discussion with Rev. G. Redford, D.D. alluded to, another with "John Brindley, the protégé of the Bishop of Chester," another with the "Rev. George Montgomery West," another with "John Bowes," we don't know whether he is a "Reverend" or not, Mr. Holyoake says he "was a moral rhinoceros whose thick ethical epidermis no reproof could pierce;" another with the "Rev. James Fleming, of Lancaster;" another with the "Rev. T. Collinson, B.A., of Nottingham;" another with the "Rev. J. H. Rutherford, at Newcastle-on-Tyne;" another with the "Rev. Mr. Green;" another with the "Rev. Dr. Kerns, of Sheffield;" and in the pages of the *Reasoner* (Part 73, p. 331), Mr. Robert Cooper tells us he had a "most gallant struggle" with "300 gentlemen of the cloth at Northampton," where the "Independent Congregationalists met to celebrate the Jubilee of Dr. Doddridge, their founder." (!) As the result of this "gallant struggle," one against

300, "the orthodox retreated," although the "very air was impregnated with the Holy Spirit." So then it seems, Holyoake and Cooper being witnesses, that the clergy do not avoid discussion as a fact; but as a book-theory for the sake of clap-trap they *do*. Of course the theory is correct, the facts must have been misstated. In short, it is as the Frenchman said when his theory was exploded: "Ah, very good! it is de theory which is most grande: it is so much de worse for de facts."

Another error committed by Mr. Holyoake, in addition to drawing upon the conceptive faculty for his positions, is this, he has imputed motives of an improper character to those with whom he was contending. This is most unpardonable. We have nothing to do with motives. Mr. Holyoake speaks of himself as requiring always full intellectual satisfaction. Why, then, does he leave the region of logic, and enter upon the mysteries of human motive? For instance, he speaks thus in the "Cabinet of Reason," of Paul:—"His rudeness and intolerance were not without pernicious influence;" "when Christians came into power they took care to suppress criticism," &c. Here again, we have Mr. Holyoake's besetting sin. He will take for granted what ought to be proved. Why not prove Paul's rudeness? Why not give historic evidence of the latter assertion? So, again he says, "those who trade on the name of Christ," &c. But why talk thus? What does Mr. Watson "trade on?" Those who do not name the name of Christ. What does Mr. Holyoake "trade on?" The same material. This is pitiful; very pitiful in one who says, quite in a lachrymose strain, "we have more to endure from Christians than they have from us: we have no inspired canons of imputation (*sic*?) to justify us in bad taste." No; but Mr. Holyoake has his uninspired canons. Witness the following:—"Where a Christian falls in with the example of Christ towards his opponents, or of the apostles with respect to theirs, he is often so rude to his antagonists as to excite the feelings of his audience." We might quote other passages, but we forbear, and shall bring these lengthened remarks to a speedy conclusion. Mr. Holyoake is an able but a most indiscreet advocate. He does more harm to his cause than he imagines by calling that reasoning which is simple assertion. For instance, if we had the ear of Mr. Holyoake, we should say, Granted, for argument's sake, that Jesus and Paul were rude and intolerant, against whom were their "rudeness and intolerance" directed? Was it not against the priest-party in Judea, against the men that opposed knowledge, investigation, progress, and freedom? And we should remind him that we thoroughly sympathize with the noble utterances of that great man, Dr. Arnold—"No temporary evils produced by revolution shall ever make me forget the wickedness of *Toryism*—of that spirit which crucified Christ himself, which has, throughout the long experience of ages, continually thwarted the cause of God and of goodness, and has gone on abusing its opportunities, and heaping up wrath by a long series of selfish neglect against the day of wrath and of judgment."

We bring our observations to a close. We abhor the spirit in which one of our religious magazines avows, "that to restrain Mr. Holyoake within certain limits is no more an assault on liberty than to watch pickpockets, and to cage them up whenever they are found indulging their vocation."\* We assure Mr. Holyoake that this inquisitorial dogma does not represent the mind of the thinking and of the intelligent in the Christian Church. It is the spasmodic cry of the men who believe in nothing but the lock and key system. Deeply as we deplore Mr. Holyoake's position, and earnestly as we long to see him restored to his right mind, we would only use the arguments of brotherly kindness and moral suasion. If these fail, then so let it be. To his own master every one of us must give account of responsibilities overlooked or susceptibilities deadened, and by that final decision we are prepared to abide.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Heart Discipline.	Fletcher.
The American Pulpit.	T. & T. Clark.
Tait's Magazine.	Partridge & Oakley.
The Christian Reformer.	E. T. Whitfield.
"Ye are not your Own."	E. T. Whitfield.
Missionary Record.	W. Oliphant & Sons.
United Presbyterian Magazine.	W. Oliphant & Sons.
Blackwood's Magazine.	Blackwood & Sons.
The Teacher's Offering.	Ward & Co.
The Evangelical Magazine.	Ward & Co.
The Eclectic Review.	Ward & Co.

**A MAN ATTACKED BY A BEAR.**—A labouring man, named Fitzgerald, was on Saturday feeding a bear kept in a timber yard, at Bristol, as a sort of domestic animal, when, either from the bear being more hungry than usual, or from some other cause, he seized the unfortunate man with his mouth, and forced his tusks through the fleshy part of his arm, and severely lacerated the limb. The poor fellow succeeded in escaping before any further violence could be offered, but he was so much injured as to render it necessary to take him to the Bristol Infirmary.

\* The Philosophic Type of Religion Stated, &c.

\* Evangelical Magazine for September.



## GLEANINGS.

A tradesman in the South advertises that he has always a large supply of leeches on his hands."

A Mr. Lynch of Athlone, has been fined in the full penalty of £500, for bribery at an election.

The citizens of Limerick are about to erect a monument to the memory of the late Daniel O'Connell. The eclipses of 1863 will none of them be visible in this country.

According to the *Univers*, the subscriptions for Dr. Newman amount in the whole to £10,400.

Laugh at no man for his pug nose—you never can tell what may turn up.

There is a project afloat for connecting London and Westminster bridges by a railway running through the River Thames, and supported on cast-iron columns.

No catechism is so useful to children as their parents' example at home. It is the bright mirror under the roof.—*Taylor*.

At the Kells petty sessions, Ireland, last week, a witness said he had no expectation of going to purgatory. Counsellor Curran: You may go farther and fare worse.

A Drogheda paper says that the labour of removing so ponderous a column of Cleopatra's needle to Old England, will be the most costly needlework ever heard of.

The well-known Mr. Barnum and H. D. Beach, Esq., have formed a cash capital of 40,000 dollars, for the publication, in New York, of an illustrated weekly newspaper, intended to be "the best in the world."

We can state, from the testimony of one who was cognizant of the fact, that the favourite religious book with the Duke of Wellington, during the last twelve months, was "Baxter's Saint's Rest."—*Morning Advertiser*.

The Cambridge papers state that some of the nervous inhabitants of Chatteris were deterred from going to the Duke's funeral, by a report that "a band of men stationed themselves at each terminus in London, to summarily and completely knock down any passenger not in full mourning."

Among the curiosities at the Berlin Library are the Bible which Charles I. bore with him to the scaffold; Luther's original MS. translation of the Holy Scriptures; and the MS. of Goethe's "Faust." Luther's MS. shows many erasures, additions, and amendments, particularly in the Book of Job.

The modern German smokes from morning till night—ay, and sometimes through the night hours too. In the bedrooms now you will find pieces of sand-paper attached to the walls, with notices requesting smokers to rub their matches on that, and not on the wall!—*Weekly News*.

The following is a specimen of the style of advertising in American newspapers:—

IF THE LADY IN A FOURTH AVENUE STAGE, on last Friday, who was eating a package of *Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy*, and expressed herself to her friend as being benefited by its use, will address a note to Mr. R. K., Broadway Post-office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

A CHANCE FOR BACHELORS.—Among the multitude of advertisements relating to the Duke of Wellington in the *Times*, is the following:—"The widow of a clergyman, possessing several genuine letters of his Grace, is open to an offer." This is very delicately put, and should lead to something definite.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

LOVE TILL DEATH.—A servant girl at Bath has bequeathed to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society a legacy of £50, out of her hard-earned savings, in remembrance of her engagement to a young sailor at Sunderland, who was drowned at sea.

AN IMPUDENT IMPOSTOR.—One "Rev. Alfred Thomas Wood, D.D.," is in custody in Hull on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. He levied contributions on the charitable for the alleged support of a church in Liberia. He told one of the witnesses against him, that George and Eliza Harris, mentioned in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were "members of his church," and that Cassy died six weeks after her arrival in Liberia. "He attended her death-bed, and she died a very happy death."

A GRAMMATICAL CHARACTER.—A worthy minister, noted for his wit, on being asked what kind of a person the wife of Mr. — was, replied, "I will give you her grammatical character;—she is a noun substantive, seen, felt, and heard."

ORIGIN OF THE TECHNICAL TERM, "KIT-CAT SIZE."—Mr. Jacob Tonson, bookseller, London, and who was secretary to the celebrated Kit-Cat Club, caused the place of their meeting in the metropolis to be transferred to a house belonging to himself, at Barn-Elms, Surrey, and built a handsome room for their accommodation. The portrait of each member was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, but the apartment not being sufficiently large to receive half-length pictures, a shorter canvass was adopted, and hence proceeded the technical term, "Kit-cat size."

A LIGHT PUDDING.—Some years ago a respectable minister (whose partner was not the most amiable) invited a neighbouring minister to deliver a weekly lecture. Prior to his leaving home he said, "Mr. — will sup here to-night; and you will have the kindness, my dear, to make a light pudding;" to which she gave assent. The worthy ministers returned from the lecture, the cloth was laid with its appurtenances, and shortly after was ushered in a plain suet pudding, stuck full of candles. "There, my dear, I have made you a light pudding."

A QUEEN WHO WONT BE IMPOSED UPON.—A few days ago her Majesty ordered a pianoforte for one of the royal children to be sent from a London maker's to Windsor, and not arriving as speedily as she expected, she summoned the Comptroller of the Household to "know the reason why." "Please your Majesty, it has

arrived," said Cecil Forester, "but there is 5s. 9d. carriage to pay, and it has not been unpacked yet." "Then pack it back again!" exclaimed his royal mistress; adding, "were I a private customer they would have been too glad to send it free, and they shall not impose on a Queen." Back, accordingly, went the instrument.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

DEATH FROM WANT OF SLEEP.—A Mr. Lynton, some time ago made a communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment peculiar to the criminal code of China. A Chinese merchant, named Hiamly, accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by the total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy. The condemned was placed in prison under surveillance of three guardians, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep, night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having sleep for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day, his sufferings were so cruel that he begged, as a great favour, that they would kill him by strangulation.—*Hogg's Instructor*.

A POSSIBLE EVENT.—*Chambers's Journal* thus seriously treats the contingency of a comet coming in contact with the earth:—"But comets, in the cool eye of modern science, are not without their terrors. Crossing, as they often do, the paths of the planets in their progress to and from their perihelia, it cannot but be that they should now and then come in contact with one of these spheres. One, called Lexell's, did come athwart the satellites of Jupiter, in 1769, and once again in 1779, so as to be deranged in its own course. It made, indeed, no observable change in the movements of the Jovian train, being of too light a consistence for that; but can we doubt that it might, nevertheless, seriously affect the condition of their surfaces, and especially any animal life existing thereon? This very comet, on the 28th June, 1770, passed the earth at a distance only six times that of the moon. There is another, called Biela's, which revisits the sun every six years, or a little more; and this busy traveller actually crossed our orbit in 1832, only a month before we passed through the same point in space. Another, which made a grand appearance in the western sky in March, 1843, would have involved us in its tail if we had been only a fortnight earlier at a particular place."

THE EPIGURE AND THE ANCHORITE.—"I know of an old gentleman of fortune," says a writer in the *Household Words* of last week, "who has all the cookery books he knows of brought up to him in bed of a morning; these he reads with earnest attention, and then summons his cook to learn what is exactly in season. After mature deliberation, he proceeds to the grave business of ordering dinner, and tattles about the shady side of Pall Mall, worrying the world with fat jokes till it is ready. I know a man, too, a barrister in great practice, who will probably one day be Lord Chancellor. He is making perhaps £20,000 a-year by his profession (more shame to us!), and he never dines at all;—a biscuit, and a glass of sherry bolted mechanically, and placed near him by his clerk, who has a sort of life interest in him; a mutton-chop, got through nobody knows how, and peppered with the dust of briefs—such is his nourishment."—[Following, we suppose, Lord Eldon's maxim,—"To succeed as a lawyer you must work like a horse and live like a hermit."]

THE CYCLE OF THE WEATHER is the subject of an interesting article in the *Church and State Gazette*, elucidating what is termed the theory of quadrennial periods:—"By an ascertained system of the annual rate of the winds, it has been, among various other recurring phenomena, placed beyond doubt that in the course of fifty-four years there are three quadrennial periods of a deficiency of east wind, and the same number of quadrennial periods of an excess of west wind. . . . The quadrennial period (which is one of deficiency in the average amount of east wind) commenced on the first of November, 1851, and will not terminate before the 31st October, 1856. The quadrennial periods of either description—that is, of excess west and deficiency east wind—are invariably characterised by extremes in most of the phenomena of the weather—such as fierce winds, floods of rain, severe droughts, excessive heats, terrific thunder and lightning, &c. . . . The author of the "Cycle," in an article published last month by him at Perth, thinks that the present wet weather may be considered rather a fortunate circumstance, coming before the anticipated dry season of 1853. The heat of next year, however, will be in some measure neutralized by a vein of temperate days running through the whole; but the year 1854, in its entire extent, will prove to be a cyclical repetition of great drought, threatening to press seriously on the agriculture and health of the country; while the last year of the present quadrennial (1855) will begin slowly to restore the balance of these elemental extremes. Our youthful readers may comfort themselves with the prophecy that such a visitation as we now experience—i.e., of a deficiency of east wind—will not occur again till 1869-72."

DIRECTING LETTERS.—The Post Office authorities have done much of late to oblige the public—it becomes the latter to return the compliment, especially as by the following suggestion being generally carried out, letter-senders will eventually be the gainers:—"That persons directing letters should first write the name of the town, then the number and street in the town, and lastly the name of the individual, in fact inverting the present form of direction, as, for instance—"Gloucester, No. 23, High-street, Mr. John Brown." In this form the most important part of the direction would be the most prominent, and not cramped into a corner at the bottom, as it now so often is. This plan would greatly facilitate the delivery of letters."

## POETRY.

## THE PRICE OF LOVE.

Love is the only treasure on the face  
Of this wide earth that knows no purchaser  
Besides itself—love has no price but love,  
It is the costly gem beyond all price,  
Which I must freely give away—bury  
For ever unenjoyed—like that proud merchant  
Whom not the wealth of all the rich Bialto  
Could tempt—a great rebuke to kings!—to save  
From the deep ocean waves his matchless pearl,  
Too proud to barter it beneath its worth!—*Schiller*.

## BIRTHS.

November 25, at Upper Clapton, Mrs. THOMAS F. EVANS, of a son.

November 26, at Trinity-Chapel Parsonage, Poplar, Mrs. GEORGE SMITH, of a daughter.

November 28, at 6, Denbigh-terrace West, Ledbrooke-square, Notting-hill, the wife of Mr. S. BUDDEN, of Fleet-street and Notting-hill, of a daughter.

November 30, at 1, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall East, the wife of Mr. COOKE BAINES, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

November 9, at the Independent Chapel, Hebron, by the Rev. Simon Evans, brother of the bride, the Rev. JOSEPH MORRIS NACERETH, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. EVANS, of Penygroes, Pembrokeshire.

November 19, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. W. Brook, Mr. ALFRED HILL, of King-street, Bloomsbury, to LOUISA, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. HUGHES.

November 23, at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate, by the Rev. W. Garwood, ALICE ELIZABETH, relict of the late Mr. E. BRECHENHO, of St. Ives, Hunts, to JOHN BUTTER, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey.

November 23, at York-street Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. W. A. Gillson, Mr. SAMUEL NEWMAN to Miss SOPHIA NEATE; both of Bath.

November 23, at the Independent Chapel, Walpole, Suffolk, by the Rev. C. Winter, brother-in-law of the bride, JOHN, eldest son of Mr. J. GODDARD, of Badningham, to MARY ANN, second daughter of Mr. W. WHITE, of FRASERHALL.—At the same time and place, NAOMI WHITE to Mr. RICHARD CARLEY, of Bungay.

November 23, at the Tabernacle Baptist Chapel, Pontypool, by the Rev. T. Thomas, President of the Baptist College, the Rev. THOMAS MORGAN, English Baptist minister, of Bridgend, to Miss LEAH DAVIES, of Pontypool.

November 24, at the Holy Trinity Church, Waverley, by the Rev. — M'Baduall, W. S. GREGORY, of Manchester, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of J. BOWERS, Esq., of Greenfield House, Liverpool.

November 24, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. J. Jefferson, THOMAS FRANKTON GOSLING, of Dias, Norfolk, to JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. W. ATTON, of Stamford-hill.

November 25, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. H. Allon, SAMUEL TAMATO, second son of the late Rev. J. WILLIAMS (missionary to the South Seas), to HELEN, third daughter of the late J. GOODBOY, Esq., of Islington.

November 25, the Right Hon. Lord DE BLAQUIER to ELEANOR AMELIA, eldest daughter of Sir W. and Lady G. H. JOLIFFE, Bart., M.P., of Merstham, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

October 8, in the expedition to Proma, Rear-Admiral of the Red, CHARLES JOHN AUSTIN, C.B., the commander-in-chief of the East India station.

November 20, at Montrose, Mrs. BALFOUR, relict of the late Captain Balfour, of that town, and sister of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

November 23, after a long and severe illness, borne with much patience, deeply regretted, aged 53, Mr. WILLIAM GOODWIN, of Lichfield-street, Walsall.

November 23, at Bristol, aged 60, MARY, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. H. HARVEY. Death was occasioned by her dress accidentally catching fire.

November 23, at Westport, Mayo, in her 38th year, the Marchioness of SLIGO.

November 24, in his 80th year, JOHN WOOD, Esq., of Cobourg-street.

November 24, at Dowdals House, Sir JOHN GUNER, Bart., M.P. for Merthyr.

November 25, at his residence, in Dumfries, aged 65 years, Mr. JOHN M'DIARMID, editor and proprietor of the *Dumfries Courier*.

November 26, at Brighton, aged 76, Miss MARY FIELD, eldest daughter of the late J. FIELD, Esq., of Hitchin, Herts.

November 26, at his residence, in the High-street, Ramsgate, after a few hours' illness, aged 55, Mr. RICHARD BAYLY, deeply and deservedly regretted by his surviving widow and sorrowing family; likewise by the church meeting in Cavendish Chapel, of which he had been a deacon for many years.

November 27, in the 37th year of her age, at 6, Cumberland-place, after more than a year's lingering illness, Lady ADA AUGUSTA, "sole daughter of Byron's house and heart." She has left behind her two sons and a daughter.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds maintained their advanced price up to Monday, when the announcement of an augmentation of the fleet caused a decline in Consols of an eighth. Bank Stock has improved one per cent., and Exchequer Bills, 1s. India Stock has not altered. The Money Market has been rather tighter during the past week, with a better demand, and the Bank of England is both lending money and discounting to a larger extent than of late.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	101½	101½	101½	100½	101½	101½
Cons. for Acct.	101½	101½	101½	100½	101½	101½
3 per Ct. Red.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	103½	103½	103½	10	104	103½
India Stock ..	277	275	—	275½	277	277
Bank Stock ..	223	223	223	223	223	223½
Exchq. Bills..	71 pm.	70 5pm.	73 pm.	72 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	83 pm.	—	—	83 pm.	83 pm.
Long Annuity..	—	9½	6½	—	6½	6½

The importations of gold during the week has been almost exclusively from Australia, and have amounted to £305,000. The exports of specie and bullion from London have been to the extent of £160,000—from the outports, of £123,000.

In the Foreign Stock Market, there has been considerable activity. Swedish Stock has, however, been heavy, owing to the announced payment of the second instalment, and bargains were done at 1½ and 1½ discount. Lord Malmesbury declines to use his official influence on behalf of the sufferers by the Turkish Loan, on the ground that the original firman had not been literally adhered to. The announcement caused a decline. The Serip, is quoted nominally at ½ pm. Mexican Bonds have partially recovered from the late depression, and Grenada Deferred are better than during the latter part of last week, though not so good as they were lately quoted. Peruvian are firm. The Belgian Government has issued a circular, stating the proposed method of converting the Five into Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

The past has been a busy week in the Railway



Share Market, and the quotations have all been looking up. The rise in Caledonian, Oxford and Wolverhampton, Scottish Central, and one or two others, has been important, and there are strong parties still dealing in them and investing. The Railway "calls" for December amount to £731,945, of which £618,640 is for foreign companies.

The provincial reports of the state of trade during the past week, show a continued tendency to an increase of transactions.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	101½	Brazil.....	97½
Do. Account.....	100½	Equador.....	5½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	100½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	97½
3½ New.....	103½	French 3 per cent.....	105 25
Long Annuities.....	6½	Granada.....	11½
Bank Stock.....	22½	Mexican 3 pr. ct. new.....	25½
India Stock.....	27½	Portuguese.....	38½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian 4½.....	105 4½
June.....	72 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent.....	52
India Bonds.....	82 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	—
		Ditto Passive.....	—

#### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, November 26.

##### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th of November, 1852.

##### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	34,798,175	Government Debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	20,779,021
		Silver Bullion.....	19,154
	£34,798,175		£34,798,175

##### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities.....	—
Reserve.....	3,131,287	Dead Weight Annuities.....	13,962,688
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,661,061	Other Securities.....	11,605,603
Other Deposits.....	12,414,448	Notes.....	12,127,350
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,459,664	Gold and Silver Coin.....	523,819
	£38,219,460		£38,219,460

Dated the 25th day of November, 1852.

J. R. ELLIS, Deputy Cashier.

##### BANKRUPTS.

WHEATLEY, JAMES THOMAS, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-bridge-road, lighterman, December 3 and January 7: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Flew, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers, City.

FISHER, HENRY, and SELWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, Aldersgate-street, wholesale milliners, December 7 and January 11: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

GAZLEY, JAMES, King's Lynn, carpenter, December 2 and January 7: solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row.

CROSSLEY, THOMAS, Noble-street, silk warehouseman, December 1 and January 8: solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

KENNALL, HENRY, Hastings, stone-mason, December 1 and January 14: solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Son, Angell-court; and Scrivens and Young, Hastings.

NORTHWOOD, WILLIAM, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer, December 1 and January 15: solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons.

EVANS, JOHN LUK, Harrow-road, Paddington, clothier, December 9, January 13: solicitor, Mr. Steinberg, Bread-street, Cheapside.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Hoxne, Suffolk, grocer, December 7, January 6: solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Hutton, Noble-street, Cheapside.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

REID, W., Edinburgh, wright, November 29, and December 30.

##### DIVIDENDS.

J. Gouldsbrough, Manchester, manufacturer, further div. of 1d., and on profits since the first div., making first div. of 7s. 2d.; at Mr. Lee's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Guthrie and Cook, Liverpool, Manchester, third div. of 4d.; at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, any Monday—G. Walsh, Blackburn, pawnbroker, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, any Tuesday—E. W. Dickinson, Liverpool, merchant, third div. of 8d.; at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, any Monday—T. N. Assheton, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 8d.; at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, any Monday.

Tuesday, November 30.

##### BANKRUPTS.

VENNALL, HENRY, Hastings, Sussex, stonemason, December 1, January 14: solicitors, Messrs. Gregson and Son, Angell-court, London; and Messrs. Scrivens and Young, Hastings.

CASEY, MICHAEL, Portman-square, juvenile outfitter, December 12, January 13: solicitor, Mr. Lowe, Wimpole-street.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Maidstone, Kent, hennedrazer, December 10, January 18: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Morgan, Maidstone.

COOKS, WILLIAM, Albert-terrace, Bow, miller, December 10, January 18: solicitor, Mr. Ellis, Cowper's-court, Cornhill.

WARREN, JOHN, George-street, Hanover-square, Dentist, December 10, January 14: solicitor, Mr. Murrough, New-inn, Strand.

WILL, THOMAS PRATT, Portsea, Hampshire, brewer, December 14 and January 13: solicitors, Messrs. Pownall and Cross, Staple-inn, Holborn; and Mr. Hellyer, Portsea.

LESTER, GEORGE, High-street, Poplar, builder, December 10 and January 11: solicitor, Mr. Steinberg, Bread-street, Cheapside.

JONES, RICHARD, Coventry, Shropshire, hatter, December 15 and January 13: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HASTINGS, HENRY, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, tea dealer, December 13 and January 10: solicitor, Mr. Sabine, Bristol.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

M'ILWRAITH, THOMAS, Pinvalle, Ayrshire, farmer, December 6 and 27.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, Saltcoats, draper, December 6 and 27.

##### DIVIDENDS.

John Wheatley, Kennington-cross, Lambeth, livery stable keeper, first div. of 2s., December 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Edward Butt, Newcastle-place, Edgeware-road, laceman, first div. of 8s., December 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Spencer Ashlin, Eastcheap, City, corn factor, second

div. of 1s. 6d., December 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Jeyes Edwards, King-street, Bloomsbury, dressing-case maker, third div. of 4s. (making, with former dividends, 20s.), December 6, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—James Holmes, Regent-st., shawl warehouseman, first div. of 2s., Dec. 6, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Frederick Ricketts, Moorgate-street, City, merchant, fifth div. of 3½d., December 6, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Trevenen, James, Moorgate-street, City, merchant, second div. of 1s. 2d., December 6, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—John Airey Charlton, Sunderland, Durham, ship builder, first and final div. of 20s., December 4, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Robert Tili, Worcester, grocer, first div. of 1s. 3½d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—William Haden Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, and Jonathan Richardson, Wordsley, Staffordshire, and Lamb's Conduit-street, glass manufacturers, first div. of 10s., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

#### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, November 29th.

We had a very small supply of English Wheat this morning, and the stands were cleared by the millers at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. With foreign Wheat we were well supplied, but having a good country demand, prices must be quoted fully 1s. per qr. higher than on Monday last. Flour met with a fair sale, and barrels were 6d. and sacks 1s. dearer. The supply of Barley having increased, buyers held off, and prices declined 1s. per qr. Beans do not sell quite so readily, but this article as well as Peas were without alteration in value. We had a large arrival of Oats, which met with a slow sale, at prices rather in favour of the buyer. Linseed ready sale, and Cakes fully 10s. to 15s. dearer. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat.....	Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 48	Dantsig .. 46 to 53
Ditto White..... 36 .. 51	Anhalt and Marks.. — .. —
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red..... 42 .. 46	Ditto White .. — .. —
Northumberland, and Scotch, White..... 42 .. 46	Pomeranian red .. 44 .. 46
Ditto, Red..... 42 .. 44	Rostock .. 46 .. 47
Devon, and Somerset, Red .. — .. —	Danish and Fries-land .. 38 .. 40
Ditto White .. — .. —	Petersburgh, Arch-angel and Biga .. 38 .. 40
Rye .. 30 .. 32	Polish Odessa .. 38 .. 40
Barley .. 25 .. 34	Marianopolis & Berdianski .. 42 .. 44
Scotch .. 26 .. 32	Taganrog .. 40 .. 42
Angus .. — .. —	Brabant and French .. 40 .. 48
Malt, Ordinary .. — .. —	Ditto White .. 46 .. 48
Pale .. 50 .. 55	Salonica .. 30 .. 32
Peas, Grey .. 30 .. 32	Egyptian .. 34 .. 36
Maple .. 31 .. 33	Rye .. 28 .. 30
White .. 34 .. 36	Barley—
Soilers .. 38 .. 40	Wismar & Rostock .. — .. —
Beans, Large .. 32 .. 34	Danish .. 26 .. 28
Ticks .. 32 .. 36	Saal .. 30 .. 32
Harrow .. 32 .. 36	East Friesland .. 21 .. 23
Pigeon .. 38 .. 40	Egyptian .. 20 .. 21
Oats—	Danube .. 21 .. 22
Line & York feed 17 .. 19	Peas, White .. 32 .. 34
Do. Poland & Pot. 21 .. 22	Boilers .. 34 .. 36
Berwick & Scotch, 21 .. 24	Beans, Horse .. 30 .. 32
Scotch feed .. 18 .. 22	Pigeon .. 34 .. 36
Irish feed and black 17 .. 18	Egyptian .. 33 .. 34
Ditto Potato .. 20 .. 21	Oats—
Linseed, sowing .. 50 .. 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk. 17 .. 18
Rapeseed, Essex, new .. — .. —	Do. thick and brew 19 .. 21
£22 to £23 per ton	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .. 19 .. 19
Caraway Seed, Essex, new .. 40s. to 42s. per cwt.	Flour—
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	U. S., per 196 lbs. .. 21 .. 24
Linseed, £11 10s. to £13 0s.	Hamburg .. 19 .. 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	Dantsig and Stettin 19 .. 22
Ship .. 30 .. 31	French, per 280 lbs. 32 .. 34
Town .. 37 .. 40	

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, November 29.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts this morning were considerably on the increase, and of greatly improved quality; indeed the supply was the largest and best shown here for several months past. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably good, the Beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was with difficulty effected. The primest Scots sold at 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. With Sheep we were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied. For all breeds we had a steady inquiry, at fully last week's quotations. The primest old Downs realized 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. The supply of Calves was but moderate. On the whole, the Veal trade was steady, at Friday's advance in the quotations; the top figure was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. We had a very slow sale for Pigs. In prices, however, no change took place.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef .. 2s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal .. 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton .. 3 0 .. 4 6	Pork .. 2 10 .. 3 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .. 950	4,040	310	520
Monday .. 5,273	25,530	233	280

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 29.

Large supplies of each kind of meat have been received up to these markets from the provinces during the week, they having exceeded 10,000 carcasses. With meat killed in the metropolis we continue to be extensively supplied; yet the general demand is steady, and prices are well supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto .. 3 2 .. 3 6
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 2	Prime ditto 3 8 .. 4 0
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal .. 2 10 .. 4 2
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 0	Small Pork .. 3 8 .. 4 0

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, November 29th.—The reports of large shipments of Irish Butter at Liverpool for America, and the higher quotations from Ireland on Friday last, combined with an extensive delivery from the wharves here, occasioning some excitement in our market, induced an active demand, and dealings in all kinds considerably more than for some time past, speculatively and otherwise, and the effect on prices resulted in an established advance of from 3s. to 5s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. Dutch 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer, and nearly all sold. Bacon met free buyers at fully 2s. per cwt. over the currency of this day se'nlight. Hams of prime quality and small, scarce and wanted at full prices. Lard in steady request, and, for the best bladdered, the turn higher.

#### COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, November 27.

Vegetables and Fruit continue tolerably plentiful. Melons are

however, becoming scarcer. Pears, Apples, and Peaches still arrive from France. Tomatoes are all but over. Filberts realize from 50s. to 60s. Potatoes have not altered in price since our last report. Mushrooms still continue pretty plentiful. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Roses, Mignonettes, Bignonia venusta, and Fuchsias.

SEEDS, Monday, November 29th.—Holders of Cloverseed and Trefoll have lately raised their pretensions, and the value of these articles has gradually been creeping up. All sorts of Seeds were firm to-day, but we have no actual alteration in quotations to notice.

##### BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....	sowing 64s. to 58s.; crushing 45s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per ton) ..	£8 0s. to £9 10s.
Rapeseed, (per last) ..	new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £24
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..	£4 10s. to £5 0s.
Cloverseed (per cwt) ..	[nominal]
Mustard (per bushel) white.....	7s. 0d. to 10s.; brown, 7s. to 9s.
Coriander (per cwt) ..	old, 10s. to 12s.
Canary (per cwt) ..	38s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter, per bush., 5s. 6d. to 6s.	Spring [nominal]
Caraway (per cwt) ..	new, 46s. to 47s.; fine 48s.
Cow Grass (per qr.) ..	[nominal]
Turnip, white (per bush.) ..	Swede [nominal]
Trefoll (per cwt) ..	51s. to 52s.

##### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland.....	per cwt. 98 to 102	Double Gloucester, per cwt. ....	52 to 60
Kiel .. 88	90	Single, do. ....	44 50
Dorset (new) .. 92	98	York Hams, do. ....	94 100
Ditto (middling) .. —	—	Westmoreland, do. ....	74 80
Carlisle .. 88	85	Irish, do. ....	60 70
Waterford, do. ....	78	American, do. ....	—
Cork, do. ....	80	Wiltshire Bacon (green) ..	56 60
Limerick .. 70	74	Waterford Bacon ..	52 54
Sligo .. 78	82	Hamburg, do. ....	—
Fresh Butter, per dos. 11	14	American, do. ....	—
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt. ....	50 70		
Cheddar, do. ....	56 68		

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERBURY, November 29th.—Since our last report, our market has been liberally supplied both coastwise, foreign, and by rail, and very little alteration either in trade or prices, except for very fine samples of Regent's, which are very scarce. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents.....	80s. to 100s. per ton.
Scotch Regents ..	80s. to 90s.
Ditto, reds ..	75s. to 80s.
Lincolnshire Regent's ..	75s. to 110s.
Perth & Forfarshire Crops ..	—s. to —s.
Kent and Essex ..	—s. to —s.
Cambridge & Wisbeach	100s. to 110s.
Dutch white ..	5s. to 60s.
French ..	80s. to 90s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, November 29th.—The few fine Hops in offer meet with a ready sale, at the advanced quotations of this day week. Old hops continue to be inquired for, and are somewhat dearer. Sussex Pockets, 80s. to 105s.; Weald of Kent, 90s. to 100s.; Mild and East Kent, 90s. to 150s.

##### TALLOW, MONDAY, November 28.

Owing to the large increase in the stock, our market has become heavy, and prices are 6d. to 9d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at from 47s. 0d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. For forward delivery a fair business is doing. Town Tallow, 46s. 6d. to 47s. 0d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 8d. per 8lbs.

##### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
35,590	43,527	58,692	70,608	50,477	
44s. 9d.	38s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	47s. 0d.	
to	to	to	to	to	
45s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	37s. 8d.	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	
Delivery last week	2037	2906	1714	3021	8767
Do. from 1st June	2917	47,247	46,982	51,085	49,458
Arrived last week	3923	4202	2593	2900	12,413
Do. from 1st June	78,974	66,301	79,840	85,164	69,307
Price of Town ..	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	49s. 3d.

OILS.—Linseed, 29s. 0d. to 29s. 3d. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 34s. 0d. to —s.; ditto, foreign, 35s. 0d.; brown, 32s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £55; Spanish, £53 to £—; Sperm £85 to £87 0s., bagged, £88; South Sea, £85 to £—; Seal, pale, £34 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £32 to £33; Cod, £33 10s. to £34; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £40; Palm, 90s. 6d.

##### HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

	At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow Hay ..	Smithfield. Cumberlond. Whitechapel.
	55s. to 78s. 57s. to 80s. 55s. to 78s.
Clover Hay ..	75s. 93s. 75s. 96s. 75s. 100s.
Straw ..	24s. 31s. 25s. 32s. 24s. 31s.

##### COAL MARKET, Monday, November 29.

A very firm market, at the extra of last Friday's sale, Adelaide's, 16s. 3d.; Braddyl's, 16s.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Tanfield, 14s. 6d.; Stewart's, 16s. 0d.; South Durham, —s. 0d.; New Felton, —s.; Kellow, 17s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 16s.; Wyllam's, 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d.; Hetton's, 16s. 6d.

Fresh arrivals, 18; left from last day, 166; Total, 184.

##### COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a dull appearance and prices have been with difficulty supported, although importers showed firmness and bought in freely, 280 hhds. of West India only sold. Barbadoes, partly sold, 56s. to 40s. 7,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold at prices occasionally a shade in favour of the buyers, 30s. to 36s. 6d. 3,200 bags of Bengal were offered, about one-third sold, the remainder bought in; grainy, 37s. to 46s.; Benares, 37s. 6d. to 38s.; 1,400 bags Madras were also offered, and bought in 28s. 6d. The refined market dull at last week's prices; grocery lumps, 41s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—140 casks Ceylon were brought forward, a large portion bought in, the remainder sold at last week's prices, 50s. to 69s. 6d.; 300 bales Mocha were chiefly bought in, 78s. to 90s.; 400 bags Madras sold 49s. to 49s. 6d.

TEA.—There has been inquiry for common Congou to-day, but the amount of business done has not been large.

SALTPETRE.—800 bags sold in public sale; refraction 10½, 24s. 6d. to 25s.; refraction 14½, 24s. to 24s. 6d.

SPICES remain without alteration.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to quote in this article.

TALLOW.—The market has been firm at 47s. 6d.

RICE.—A full amount of business has been done



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We may here observe, that when carbonate of soda is added in considerable quantity to genuine wine-vinegar, it undergoes a remarkable change of colour, becoming dark and inky. This forms an excellent test, and one which answered well when applied to the above vinegar.

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## HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

(For the other Letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his Pamphlet. See below.)

## LETTER I.

## PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—Galvanism

has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have

made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of Paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus—and, as may be reasonably expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country having heard of my success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralyzed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that a mere part of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient—viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been,—for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense, who is desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients, to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids, informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

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